The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9121.—VOL. LVI. FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, 556, George-street, Mrs. Edward C. Cree, of a daughter.

On the 11th instant, at Buckhurst, Double Bay, Mrs. Archibald Walker, of a daughter.

On the 13th June, at Geneva, the wife of Ewen Wallace Cameron, Esq., of Ewenton, of a daughter.

On the 14th instant, at Clifford, Potts' Point, Mrs. Frederick H. Dangar, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at Orwell Cottage, Victoria-street, Mrs. F. W. Webb, of a son, which survived its birth only a few minutes.

DEATHS.

On the 26th July, at his residence, George-street, Sydney, of consumption, Jacob Samuel Rusy, aged 25 years, eldest son of Mr. Jacob Rusy, Mile End, London.

On the 28th July, at her residence, Cliffdale, Dooral, Mary, relict of the the late John Dale, Esq , aged 65; deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

On the 8th instant, at Singleton, Isabella Watson, infant daughter of Mr. John Butters, in her 18th month.

On the 9th instant, at his residence, Broughton Creek, Gerringong, New South Wales, Thomas Brown, aged 64 years, a native of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, Scotland.

On the 14th instant, at her residence, Miller-street, St. Leonards, after a short and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Janet, the beloved wife of Mr. Peter B. Thomson, aged 56 years.

On the 15th instant, at his residence, 16, Edward-street, Pyrmont, after a long and painful illness, Andrew Mason, contractor, late of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Victoria, aged 47 years, leaving a widow and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA Direct.—Reduced Fares.
The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
CLAUD HAMILTON,
J. V. Hall, Commander,
will be dispatched for Hokitika, Grey, Nelson, Picton, and Wellington,
on or about TUESDAY, August 20th,
Taking cargo and passengers for Taranaki, Napier, Lyttelton, Otago, and Bluff.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND DIRECT.
GREAT RUSH TO THE THAMES GOLD FIELDS.
The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship AUCKLAND.
H. Harris, R.N.R., commander, will leave for AUCKLAND with the Suez Mails on
SATURDAY, August 17th, at noon.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday at 3; and Alexandra, Tuesday afternoon, at 4 30.
TO ADELAIDE via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—Alexandra, Tuesday afternoon, at 4 30.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Leichardt, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Leichardt, Wednesday night, at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Leichardt, on Saturday night.
TO MANNING RIVER.—Diamantina, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3. Freight on maize, 1s 6d per bag. All freights payable in Sydney.
TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and Telegraph, Tuesday afternoon, at 5. At reduced rates of freight.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, Friday, 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. At reduced rates of freight.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Friday, at 5. At reduced rates of freight.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Wednesday, 4th September, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, about Thursday, 22nd instant. At reduced rates of freight.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS.—SHIPPERS to and from BRISBANE, WIDE BAY, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON are informed that the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY now makes a reduction of 10 per cent. from the present rates of freight, with an additional reduction of 5 per cent. in cases where the freight is paid at the time of shipment. FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT
to
BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
LADY YOUNG,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 16th instant, at 5 p.m.
For further particulars apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS until the 7th September, inclusive:—
FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.

FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY (via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE).
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, TO-NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
For MACLEAY RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, on MONDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CLARENCE AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S steamship HELEN M'GREGOR, for GRAFTON, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices, Commercial Wharf, King-street.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, on MONDAY next. W. DALTON, Agent, King-st.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—CITY OF HOBART, MONDAY, 19th instant. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

WATSON'S BAY steamer THIS DAY leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 12, 4.30.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—STAR OF THE SEA, Saturday evening. O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wf.

THE ATALANTA, for RICHMOND RIVER, now receiving cargo, laying at Cowper Wf., Wool'mloo Bay.

FIRST VESSEL for BELLINGER RIVER, schooner GORILLA. Freight or passage apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The HANNAH, from Commercial Wharf, SATURDAY, at noon.
H. F. CAMERON, Commercial Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The fast sailing schooner UNDAUNTED, lands cargo and passengers all parts of river. Sails THIS DAY, at noon. Apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON, BROAD SOUND, and PORT MACKAY.—☞ The clipper schooner COLLEEN BAWN is now fast loading, and will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON, PORT MACKAY, and BROAD SOUND.—The regular trader ELIZABETH, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and and CO., 14, Spring-street.

GIPSY for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on SATURDAY, 17th instant.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on FRIDAY, 16th August. Victoria Wharf.

AUSTRALASIAN PACKET, for HOBART TOWN.—☞ Fast loading, and clears at the Customs THIS DAY. For freight or passage apply on board, at Brown's New Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite regular trader CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, J. W. Vandervord, commander (daily expected) will, on arrival, be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 9.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 9.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on TUESDAY next, at 8 a.m., leaving GOSFORD same day, at 2 p.m. Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.—The Illalong, TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11.
I. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Friday, 16th August.

STEAM TO PORT STEPHENS.—The BLACK SWAN, to BOORAL WHARF, MYALL RIVER, and NELSON'S BAY, on TUESDAY next, at 9 p.m. Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, NEWINGTON, SUBIACO, &c.
The favourite steamers EMU, ADELAIDE, PELICAN, and CYGNET, or YSABEL, daily,
From PATENT SLIP WHARF, off KING-STREET:
To PARRAMATTA—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, and 5.
To RYDE—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From RYDE—7.40, 8.36, 9.30, 11.46, 1.46, 3.40, 5.40
Calling at all intermediate wharves.
FARES AT THE USUAL LOW RATES.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine brig MOA, Robertsen, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, and now fast loading at Grafton Wharf, will sail positively on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street; or W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.
Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—For AUCKLAND (to follow the Alice Cameron).—☞ The clipper brig PAKEHA (daily expected), will, on arrival, have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—For AUCKLAND.—☞ The clipper brig PAKEHA (daily expected) will, on arrival, have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSELL FOR DUNEDIN.—The favourite clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, Willing, master, loading at Campbell's Wharf, will positively sail TO-MORROW. For freight or passage apply to W. S. LOCKHART, 44, New Pitt-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR WELLINGTON and LYTTELTON.—The regular-trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail on TUESDAY, the 20th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.
☞ Shippers are requested to send down their goods not later than FRIDAY, 16th instant.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, direct.—The clipper-brig SCOTSMAN, 231 tons register, George Hamilton, commander, will sail on or about the 26th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MAURITIUS.—☞ The clipper barque LION, having the whole of her dead freight engaged, will be dispatched in a few days.
For light freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons register, Thomas Barnet, commander, has the whole of her dead weight on board and alongside, also a considerable quantity of wool down. Has still one cabin disengaged, and room for a few intermediate passengers. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain BARNET, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.

FOR LONDON, THE RIFLEMAN.
A few Saloon Passengers can be taken at moderate rates. Early application is necessary, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

STEAM TO ENGLAND, DIRECT.—THE EAGLE LINE.
The celebrated Steamship
GREAT BRITAIN,
3500 tons, 500-horse power,
Lieutenant John Gray, R.N.R., commander,
will leave Hobson's Bay
on 21st AUGUST,
For LIVERPOOL direct.
The Great Britain is celebrated for her regular and rapid passages, having performed her last ten voyages to this colony in 62, 63, 59, 61, 58, 60, 57, 57, 58, and 58 days respectively.
For freight, passage money, and all particulars, apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, Melbourne;
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or
DANIELL, KING, and CO., Sydney.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class favourite ship LIBERATOR, 695 tons register, J. H. Vollar, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
Wool received at Marsden's Shed.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Vollar, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS, for San Francisco, Bombay, and Calcutta. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CHARTERS.—Tonnage wanted, Champion Bay to Sydney. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

CHARTER.—Wanted to Charter, VESSELS for Wallaroo. Geo. Henison, Newcastle.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, VESSEL, about 300 tons capacity, to load in NEWCASTLE for AUCKLAND, N. Z. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

WANTED, FREIGHT for Coals to Hongkong and Shanghai. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

WANTED, to CHARTER, for South America, a first-class vessel of 300 tons. Apply to JAMES MERRIMAN, Miller's Point.

WANTED to CHARTER, a VESSEL, to load 100,000 feet cedar at Cape Byron Bay, for Sydney or Melbourne. Wright's Wharf, W. WRIGHT.

WANTED, a smart sailing VESSEL, light draft; about 50 tons register; well found, and ready for sea. ROBERT THOMSON, 96, New Pitt-street.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the barque FANNY FISHER, are requested to be rendered, without delay, to JAMES MERRIMAN, Miller's Point.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a STEAMER, of light draught. Particulars of which may be obtained of the undersigned.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
C. and R. R. S. N. Company.

COMERANG, STEAM-TUG.—Masters and Agents of vessels are informed that this vessel is available as a STEAM-TUG, either in harbour or at sea, and, from her great power, can be relied upon for the towage of the largest ships. Charges at the lowest rates.
Apply to Messrs. J. B. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the offices of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company.
Steamers open for Charter on favourable terms for Excursions and Picnics.

COAL.—To SHIPMASTERS and others.—TENDERS are required for the supply of 2000 tons of Newcastle COAL (Lambton, Waratah, or Wallsend), delivered at Port Louis, Mauritius. The coal to be shipped in three or four cargoes in successive months. The best description only of coal to be shipped, and each cargo to be accompanied with a certificate of quality. The coal to be delivered alongside into lighters in the harbour of Port Louis, and delivery to be taken at rate of 50 tons per day.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

APPLICATIONS for the office of MINISTER to the Mariners' Church, now vacant, are invited by the Committee of Management, such applications to be accompanied by testimonials, and to be forwarded to the address of the undersigned, before the 1st day of September.
All particulars as to duties and salary may be ascertained either from the published reports, or from members of Committee, or
RICHARD SADLEIR, Hon. Sec.
Address to care of I. WELLBANK, Esq., George-street, Sydney.

A TEETOTAL MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Kent-street.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—Election for Ensign and two Corporals, To-night, 8 sharp. J. Dawson, Capt.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANTHONY DE LA COMARA.—Letter at General Post Office.

EDWARD and HARRIET HILDER.—Information desired in England, through the Dean of Sydney.

P. B. H., who advertised for LOUISA LLOYD, will greatly oblige by calling at 265, Elizabeth-street.

R. T. M. N.—Return immediately, as your Mother is very unwell.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August instant, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to receive the report of the Directors for the past half-year; to consider of a dividend; to elect Directors in the stead of those who retire by rotation or otherwise; to appoint Auditors, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in conformity with rule.
And that the said meeting will be made special, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the following motion, of which notice was given at the last general meeting:—
"That the by-law of the 30th March, 1859, limiting the number of shares to be held by any one person to four hundred shares, be hereby repealed, and that such limit be enlarged to eight hundred shares."
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD.
Office, Sydney, 2nd August, 1867.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(Incorporated by Act of Council, 1852.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their Offices, Morpeth, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of RECEIVING THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the half-year ending 31st July, 1867, of electing three Directors in the place of George Vindin, and James Campbell, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and William Watson, Esq , who has resigned; also for the Election of two Auditors, in the room of John Wisdom and Richard Cracknell, Esquires, who are eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the provisions of the deed of settlement.
The undermentioned duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite notice of their intention to offer themselves as candidates for the vacant seats in the direction:—
GEORGE VINDIN, Esq , J.P.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq , M.L.A.
JOHN ICKE KETTLE, Esq., J.P.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq.
By order of the Board,
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Offices,
Morpeth, 15th August, 1867.

THE CADIANGULLONG CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Half-Yearly GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Spring-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of August instant, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st day of July last, to elect a director in the room of Matthew Young, Esq., who retires in terms of the Deed of Settlement, but is eligible for re-election; to elect an Auditor in the room of E. T. Beilby, Esq., but who is also eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
J. H. MILLER, Manager.
Spring-street, Sydney, 8th August, 1867.

THE CADIANGULLONG CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that MATTHEW YOUNG, Esq., has given the required notice that he is a CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Director.
J. H. MILLER, Manager.
Sydney, 15th August, 1867.

THE HEBREW PRIVATE CEMETERY, at Haslem's Creek, in connection with the Macquarie-street Synagogue, will be CONSECRATED (D.V.) on SUNDAY next, 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p m. Trains will leave the Redfern Station, to convey passengers at 3 30.
LEWIS LIPMAN, Secretary.
August 15th, 1867.

SHELLHARBOUR MUNICIPALITY.—To CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Council of Shellharbour until noon on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September, for the removal of the bar and otherwise improving the harbour known as Shellharbour.
Persons tendering are required to furnish their own plan and specification for the work.
A condition of acceptance of any tender will be that it be endorsed by two responsible persons willing to become sureties, in the usual way, for the due performance of the work.
Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Municipal Council of Shellharbour.
The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
WILLIAM FRYER, Chairman.
Council Chambers, August 14th, 1867.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SHEAHAN AND HANCOCK, Storekeepers, Burrowa.—TENDERS will be received until the 26th August, for the purchase of the stock, fixtures and good-will of the above valuable business, together with the debts due to the firm.
The stock is mostly new and in first-rate condition, and comprises everything necessary for carrying on a general country business.
The debts will be sold either with the stock, or separately.
The premises are new, and centrally situated, and can be secured on moderate terms, either by purchase or lease.
Stock lists can be inspected, and all information obtained, at Messrs. M'ARTHUR and CO., or J. FRAZER and CO., York-street. Tenders to be addressed to the trustees, care of A. M'Arthur and Co.
A. H. C. MACAFEE, J. FRAZER, M. ALEXANDER, } Trustees.

TO EXCAVATORS.—Wanted, TENDERS for excavating the site of four houses in George-street. Apply to Mr. G. Allen Mansfield, architect, 165, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS desirous of tendering for the erection of a HOUSE at Burwood. May see the plans and specifications at the office of J. F. HILLY, Architect, 138, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Twelve tenders have been received for the two houses in Liverpool-street, and Mr. Drinkwater's tender has been accepted.
C. MAYES, Architect, 394, George-street.

TENDERS wanted for PLASTERER'S WORK for two Houses in Botany Road. Apply Emu Inn.

TENDERS wanted, for Brickwork; labour only. 61, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of JOHN DUFFY, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, freeholder, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made to this Honorable Court by JOHN DUFFY, one of the executors named in the said will, that probate thereof may be granted to him as such executor, leave being reserved to the other executor therein named, to come in and prove the same if he shall think fit.
Dated this fifteenth day of August, A.D. 1867.
ELLIS and MAKINSON, Proctors for said Executor, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, late of the Oriental Hotel, Circular Quay, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, publican, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Accounts of the administrator in the above estate have this day been filed in my office, Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, and all parties having claims on the said estate, or being otherwise interested therein, are requested to come in before me at my office aforesaid on or before FRIDAY, the twenty-third day of August now instant, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, and (if they shall think fit) object thereto, and if at or before the time above mentioned no exception shall be taken to the said accounts, then the same will be proceeded to be inquired into and disposed of in due course of law.
Dated the thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1867.
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.
Norton and Barker, Proctors for the said administrator, 59, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION in the following estates, showing dividends as under, lie for inspection at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the 29th day of August, 1867, if not opposed.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.
JOHN PARKER, 3s 0 1-16d in £
LUKE HUGHES, 1s 3½d in £
ROBERT WOOD, 2s 8 7-16d in £ on one preferent claim only.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, during the present session thereof, for leave to bring in a Bill to enable THOMAS SUTCLIFFE MORT, Esquire, proprietor of the Waterview Dry Dock, and of land adjacent thereto, situate in Waterview Bay, in the hamlet of Balmain, near the city of Sydney, to shut up, use, and appropriate a portion of a certain roadway or street, called Phillip-street, intersecting the said land, to enable him to form a Patent Slip on his said land in Waterview Bay aforesaid. And NOTICE is also hereby given that a plan, showing the portion of Phillip-street so proposed to be shut up as aforesaid, may be seen on application at the office of the undersigned in Pitt-street North, Sydney aforesaid. Dated this first day of August, 1867.
W. G. M'CARTHY, Solicitor for the Bill.

CAUTION.—To the public of Sydney and Paddington.—All parties indebted to the late firm of DAVIS and MULLET are requested not to pay any money to CHARLES MULLET, on account of the late firm, without my written authority. A suit of law is now pending to recover money he has received on my account.
J. DAVIS, Albion Coal Wharf.

I CHALLENGE CHARLES MULLET to prove he has not received his full share of every shilling I have received on account of the late firm.
J. DAVIS, Albion Coal Wharf.

NOTICE.—Mr. BENJAMIN W. LATTEN, having disposed of his interest in the City Iron Works, ceases to have any further connexion with the said works from this date.
ALEX. BROWN.
Sydney, 25th July, 1867.

IN REFERENCE to J. and A. Usher's advertisement, that appeared yesterday. As soon as they pay us £10, according to agreement, we are prepared to complete the work. G. YOUNG, C. GERAGHTY.

NOTICE.—Impounded at Nattai, on the 13th instant, by James Philips, one Bay HORSE, star in forehead, branded like JH off shoulder, broken in, and shod on fore feet, 6 years old and 14 hands high. If not released, will be sold, according to Impounding Act.
J. WAITE, Poundkeeper.
Nattai, August 14th, 1867.

LOST, BROOCH, between Cooper and Bathurst streets, set in hair, L. W. on back. Reward, 95, Bathurst-st.

LOST, on Thursday, three KEYS, on a ring. The finder shall be rewarded by bringing same to 231, George-street.

LOST, in or about Newtown, an Infant's Drab CAPE. The finder will oblige by returning it to Cottage opposite St. John's College.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Derwent-street, Glebe, on MONDAY, the 12th, a Dark Bay MARE, branded BD on shoulder. A reward of £1 if strayed, and £3 if stolen, on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, Derwent-street, Glebe.

£1 REWARD.—STOLEN from Prince-street, on Tuesday evening, a Black and Tan English TERRIER DOG, with silver-plated collar. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief; or five shillings reward to any one who will bring the same dog to 155, Prince-street. Anyone found harbouring the dog after this date will be prosecuted.

A GOOD Handwriting, One Guinea. NORRIS, Writing-master, Phillip st., one door from King-st.

BARTHOLOMEW F. KEILY, Collector, King-street East, near Cunningham's.

B. DAVIES (having left the employment of Mr. Momberg, of Hunter-street,) begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon, at 188, Pitt-street, four doors from King-street.

CHAS. ARTLETT, Upholsterer. SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st. North, two doors from King-street.

EDWARD RAMSAY, Collector, 279, George-street, Sydney.

E. JOHNSON and CO., Bedding Manufacturers, Furniture Brokers, and Commission Agents, 195, Pitt-street North, near New Post Office. N.B.—Old Bedding cleaned. Mattresses remade.

EDUCATION for the Daughters of Gentlemen, under the direction of Mrs. KNELLER PARKER. Ladies in the vicinity are invited to join classes. Knellerpora, Double Bay.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices, Mittagong and Weatherboard.

INSURANCES.—Marine, Fire, and Life POLICIES effected with prompt dispatch.
JAMES ANDERSON, Insurance Agent, Office, 325, George-street.

MANLY BEACH.—CLARENDON HOTEL, by Mrs. and Misses Horner, apartments VACANT.

PRIVATE Consultation and advice, 1s. EDWARDS Phrenologist, 348, George-street, near Hunter-street.

REMOVAL.—ANDREW ALLAN, Auctioneer, to 67, Pitt-street, opposite the Exchange.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

B. C. BOAKE, 330, George-street. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen, for cash only.

C. PICKERING, opposite Golden Gate, 612, Brickfield-hill. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE, three 5s, six 7s 6d, and 12s 6d. per dozen. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.—Guaranteed Cartes de Visites 9s doz. Premier Photo. Co., 348, George-st.

£600 AND OTHER SUMS, for investment. Mr. SALTER, Solicitor, 125, King-street.

MONEY to LEND on city or suburban property, G EVANS, 106, King-street.

LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

N. S. W. GOVT. DEBENTURES for SALE, by LENNON and CAPE, Government Brokers.

SHARES FOR SALE.—
Australian Joint Stock Bank
Bank of New South Wales
Bank of New Zealand.
J. MULLENS, 131, Pitt-street.

PRINCE ALFRED'S SHIP, the GALATEA.—See Illustrated Sydney News, THIS DAY.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS for AUGUST 16th, contains
Large engraving of the
ARRIVAL OF ARCHBISHOP POLDING.
Large engraving of the
ACCIDENTS AT THE HEADS.
PORTRAITS OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The Hon. James Martin, Vice-President of Executive Council and Attorney-General.
The Hon. Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, Treasurer.
The Hon. J. B. Wilson, Secretary for Lands.
The Hon. J. Byrnes, Secretary for Public Works.
The Hon. R. M. Isaacs, Solicitor-General.
The Hon. Joseph Docker, Postmaster-General.
THE FLOODS—Finding Dead Bodies, and View of Ruins of the Father's Houses.
RUNNING DOWN OF THE BLACK SWAN, IN HOBSON'S BAY.
H.M.S. GALATEA, IN COMMAND OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
Christian Frederick Schafer, the Traveller.
TALES:—"I have been Hanged and am Alive," and "Old John Jarvis; or the Smuggler-Catcher Foiled."
Published by GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Proprietors, General Printers, &c., 108, Pitt-street, Sydney; and GORDON and GOTCH, News Agents, George-street.

THE MODERN LAY OF HORATIUS.—See PUNCH to-day. Price 6d.

PUNCH IN PARLIAMENT.—This Day, August 15.

I KNOW A BANK.—In To-day's PUNCH.

THE DEFENCE OF THE PONS ASINORUM.—See To-Day's PUNCH. May be had of all Booksellers.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.—See PUNCH. Publishing Office, 281, George-street.

THE "ABANDONED" CRINOLINE.—See PUNCH.

FIFTY POUNDS for THREE SHILLINGS. See this week's PIRATE.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to be given away. See this week's PIRATE.

FIFTY PRESENTS—Cash. Full particulars in this week's PIRATE.

PIRATE. PIRATE. PIRATE. Only THREE SHILLINGS per quarter.

GENERAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1867.
THIRTIETH LIST.

Samuel B. Dight, Esq., Clifford, Singleton .. £3 0 0
Collected at the Church at Casino, Richmond River, after a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, per Alexander Mackellar, Esq. .. 11 9 6
W. Smith, Teapot Swamp .. 0 2 6
Collected at the Church, Ginninderra, on Sunday, August 11th, per Rev. Pierce E. Smith 2 2 0
L. Moran, Agent .. 2 2 0

Collected at Bank of New South Wales.
Andrew Sievor .. £1 1 0 | W. Wilks .. 2 0 0
George Thorne .. 2 2 0

From Liverpool Local Committee, Fourth List, per M. H. Sadleir, Esq.
Collected by Messrs. Crook and Whittaker.
S. Critchley .. £0 5 0 | E. S. Wallcott .. £0 5 0
W. Pike .. 0 2 6 | J. J. Watt .. 0 6 0
S. Critchley jun. 0 2 6 | W. Webb .. 0 10 0
James Mansfield.. 0 5 0 | John Jackey .. 0 5 0
Edward Whittaker 0 10 0 | Thomas Hodgess 0 2 6
James Stein .. 0 2 6 | W. Randle .. 0 2 6
B. Stein .. 0 2 6 | D. Hunery .. 0 2 6
W. White .. 0 2 6 | Charles Brown .. 0 2 6
J. Hereford .. 0 5 0 | Samuel Crook .. 0 10 0
R. M'Gaure .. 0 5 0 | Charles Pester .. 0 5 0
Sydney Brown .. 0 2 6 | Sums under 2s 6d 0 4 0

Collected by Messrs. P. J. Elliott and Co., Woolloomoolloo Bay.
P. J. Elliott and Co. .. £5 0 0 | L. Beady .. £0 5 0
 | C. M'Kinnon .. 0 10 0
T. Faley .. 0 7 6 | W. Goggerly .. 0 3 6
C. Merendorff .. 0 5 0 | George Davis .. 1 0 0
John M'Fadyen.. 0 5 0 | John Power .. 0 5 0
G. Cuirlizzay .. 0 5 0 | George Kemp .. 0 10 0
A. M'Laren .. 0 5 0 | W. George .. 0 2 6
P. Reilly .. 0 2 6 | G. Free .. 0 2 6
W. Salisbury .. 0 2 6 | H. Johnson .. 0 2 6

Collected by Mr. Edward Jones, Cadon, Lachlan River.
Edward Jones .. £5 0 0 | W. Bayley .. £0 10 0
Mrs. Atkins .. 5 10 0 | Francis Umbleby 1 0 0
H. H. Cooke .. 1 0 0 | Charles Cowley .. 0 5 0
Robert Butler .. 0 5 0 | Samuel Hill .. 0 10 0
John Pierce .. 0 2 6 | Thomas Marsden 4 15 0
A. Mungana .. 0 10 0 | W. Barlow .. 0 10 0
H. Webber .. 1 0 0 | J. Govend .. 1 1 0
Working Man .. 1 0 0 | — Morriset .. 1 0 0
J. Morrow .. 0 10 0 | W. Kirby .. 0 10 0
P. Kean .. 0 10 0 | Paul Streeney .. 0 10 0
J. Sullivan .. 0 5 0 | P. Sullivan .. 0 10 0

Collections in the District of Berrima per Messrs. Mackel and Herbert, Hon. Secretaries.
Collected by J. B Rea, C. E. School.
E. Rae .. .. £0 5 0 | Miss Mansfield .. £0 5 0
E. Cahill .. 0 5 0 | Mrs. Oakes .. 0 5 0
J. E. Rea .. 0 10 0 | Sums under 2s 6d 0 11 6
Collected by D. Robinson, Bowral.
D. Robinson .. £0 10 0 | Mrs. Robinson .. £0 5 0
Miss A. E. Robinson .. 0 2 6 | Miss C. Robinson 0 2 6
 | Mrs. Raward .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Groves .. 0 2 6 | S A. Smith .. 0 2 6
Mrs Perkis .. 0 2 6 | Miss E. Frost .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Parker .. 0 2 6 | Sums under 2s 6d 0 9 6
Collected by Mr. Shmidtz Mandemah.
H. F. Shmidtz .. £1 0 0 | F. M'Govern .. 0 2 6
Collected by R. Turnbull, Burrawang.
H. Bruce .. 0 5 0 | J. Bruce .. 0 5 0
R. Turnbull .. 0 5 0 | T. Seery .. 0 5 0
Collected by E. Mitchell, Sutton Forest
E. Mitchell .. £0 5 0 | T. Mitchell .. 0 5 0
J. Murphy .. 0 5 0 | Mrs. Dignam .. 0 2 6
Mrs. P. Dignam.. 0 2 6
Collected by T. Ryan, Berrima.
W. Walker .. £1 0 0 | W Cunningham.. 0 10 0
W. Walker, jun. 0 5 0 | P. Maloney .. 0 5 0
W. Chapman .. 0 10 0 | J. Cleary .. 0 5 0
Collected by D. Woodhouse, J.P. Sutton Forest.
D. Woodhouse .. £1 1 0 | Mrs. Woodhouse £0 10 6
John Lahey .. 0 5 0 | Thomas Leahy .. 0 5 0
J. Mans .. 0 2 6 | H. Hancoe .. 0 2 0
Collected by E. Shipley.
E. Shipley .. £0 15 0 | Mrs. Shipley .. £0 10 0
Mrs. Wakefield .. 0 2 6 | J. Wakefield .. 0 2 6
G. Little .. 0 2 6 | J. Morrissey .. 0 5 0
C. A. Monti .. 0 2 6
Collected by George Martin, Nattai.
G. Martin .. £1 0 0 | Mrs. Martin .. £0 10 0
M. A. Martin .. 0 4 0 | E. Martin .. 0 4 0
Emily Martin .. 0 2 6 | D. Fuller .. 0 10 0
J. Fuller .. 0 10 0 | T. Gascoigne .. 0 5 0
G. Hill .. 0 5 0 | R. Fisher .. 0 5 0
T. Ruse .. 0 5 0
Collected by H. Jeffreys, Paddy's River.
H. Jeffreys .. £1 1 0 | G. Dawson .. £0 10 6
H. Kilpatrick .. 1 1 0 | E. Hines .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Murray .. 0 10 6 | J. R. Loseby .. 0 1 6
W. M. E. .. 0 10 6
Collected by Edward Kell, Berrima.
E Kell .. £0 5 6 | A. Sharpe .. £0 5 0
S. Wright .. 0 2 6
Collected by J. Goold, Railway Station, Nattai.
J. B. Goold .. £1 1 0 | G. Farquhar .. £0 10 0
H. Morris .. 0 10 0 | J. D. Heaton .. 0 5 0
W. Eldridge .. 0 2 6 | F. Chapman .. 0 2 6
F. Fitzgerald .. 0 5 0 | J. Brady .. 0 2 6
E. Blunt .. 0 5 0 | H. Goggerty .. 0 5 0
B. Manson .. 0 8 0 | J. Curaley .. 0 6 0
W. Layton .. 0 5 0 | P. Lucas .. 0 4 0
J. Lee .. 0 4 0 | L. Layton .. 0 5 0
J. Sterling .. 0 4 0 | J. Smith .. 0 4 8
N. Rimmer .. 0 4 0 | J. Pike .. 0 2 6
H. Thorney .. 0 10 0 | W. Barber .. 0 5 0
Collected by W. Goodfellow.
A. Monea .. £0 2 6 | W. Myles .. 0 2 6
E. Smith .. 0 5 0 | H. Urban .. 0 2 6
W. Goodfellow .. 0 3 0
Collected by Mr. W. Dicker.
Pupils C. E. School, Sutton Forest 0 11 3½
Collected by Mr. E. Wagg, Sutton Forest.
E. Wegg .. £0 5 0 | T. Roach .. £0 2 6
W. Roberts .. 0 1 0 | Henry .. 0 2 6
W. Eunt .. 0 1 0 | A. Gibbons .. 0 5 0
Collected by Thomas Gibbs, Sutton Forest.
Thomas Gibbs .. £0 10 6 | W. E. Gough .. 0 2 6
G. Goodfellow .. 0 2 6 | J. Makepiece .. 0 2 6
Collected by J. Smith, Paddy's River.
J. Smith .. £0 10 6 | A Wild Welshman .. 0 1 0
W. Reed .. 0 2 6
J. Ceshin .. 0 2 6 | W. Jones .. 0 2 6
M'Cartey .. 0 2 6 | Webb .. 0 1 0
Hatter .. 0 2 6 | Pepper .. 0 2 6
A Friend .. 0 1 0 | G. Fiddler .. 0 5 0
Hogins .. 0 4 0 | A Friend .. 0 1 0
A Friend .. 0 1 0 | James Barber .. 0 2 6
A Friend .. 0 1 0
Collected by R. C. Bartlett.
R. C. Bartlett .. £0 10 0 | William Connell.. 0 2 6
Friends, by W. Morrice, Esq. 0 6 0
Collected by Mr. Hoskins, Nattai.
James Dellar .. £0 2 0 | Mrs. Young .. 0 2 0
S. Garner .. 0 2 6 | W. Hines .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Kell .. 0 2 6 | W. Hinds, sen. .. 0 2 6
Edmund Lester .. 0 5 0 | P. Ryan .. 0 1 0
J. Adams .. 0 5 0 | J. S. Brown .. 0 5 0
M'Kennie .. 0 2 0 | J. Brown .. 0 1 0
J. Sinclair .. 0 2 6 | Mrs. Morton .. 0 1 0
Forearce .. 0 5 0 | Hambridge .. 0 2 0
P. Kennedy .. 0 1 6
Collected by Mr. R. M'Kenzie.
R. M'Kenzie .. 1 0 0 | Mr. and Mrs. E. Beer .. 0 10 0
Thomas Lidden.. 0 5 0
P. Kelleher .. 0 2 6 | Madame Burns and Sanlon .. 1 0 0
J. Poole .. 0 5 0
C. Pacey .. 0 2 6 | J. Allen .. 0 2 0
T. Hickey .. 0 2 0 | S. Parker .. 0 2 6
W. Mudford .. 0 2 0 | G. Fleeton .. 0 2 6
W. Bennett .. 0 2 0 | T. Guthrie .. 0 2 6
Subscriber .. 0 2 0 | S. Mudford .. 0 2 0
R. Thrift .. 0 5 0 | Carr .. 0 2 0
J. Adams, 2nd sub. 0 10 0 | W. Hannan .. 0 5 0
G. Rossington .. 0 2 6 | J. Bulman .. 0 2 6
T. O. Locklan .. 0 2 6 | W. Hazard .. 0 2 0
H. M'Mullen .. 0 3 0 | E. O'Brien .. 0 10 0

Collected by Mr. Bromahan, Yarrawa.
D. Bromahan .. 0 10 0 | H. Staggs .. 0 10 0
E. Cleary .. 0 5 0
Collected by J. T. Lawler, Yarrawa.
J. T. Lawler .. 0 10 0 | J. Dobell .. 0 5 0
J. P. Lawler .. 0 2 6 | W. J. Lawler .. 0 2 6
Sympathy .. 1 0 0
Collected by R. Graham, Yarrawa.
R. Graham .. 0 10 0 | J. S. Hawkins .. 0 2 6
Thomas Walsh .. 0 5 0 | A Friend .. 0 2 6

Collected by Badgery, Brothers, Sutton Forest.
Badgery, Brothers 2 2 0 | H. Badgery, sen. 1 0 0
Mrs. M. Keefe .. 0 2 6 | J. Walker .. 0 10 0
C. Barlow .. 0 2 0 | J. Newell .. 0 2 6
Mrs. J. Norris .. 0 2 6 | Mrs. J. Walker .. 0 2 6
Thomas Sewell .. 0 2 6 | Mrs. G. Sewell .. 0 2 6
Mrs. Mitchell .. 0 2 6 | C. Jones .. 0 2 6
— Lott .. 0 2 6 | T. Murphy .. 0 5 0
J. Murphy .. 0 2 6 | Miss Callaghan .. 0 2 6
R. Racher .. 0 2 6 | W. Alston .. 0 2 6
Collected by John Eggbeer (Barren Ground).
John Eggbeer .. £1 0 0 | D. Webb .. £0 5 0
Mrs. D. Webb .. 0 5 0 | F. Webb .. 0 5 0
Thomas Webb .. 0 5 0 | J. Biffin .. 0 10 0
J. Fuller .. 0 5 0 | D. Cross .. 0 5 0
F. Berry .. 0 5 0 | J. Jennings .. 0 2 6
— Jennings .. 0 2 6 | — Douse .. 0 2 6
Miss C. Webb .. 0 2 6 | J. Williams .. 0 5 0
Miss Webb .. 0 2 6 | J. Stewart .. 0 5 0
C. Jordan .. 0 2 6 | G. Webb .. 0 5 0
F. Jordan .. 0 2 6

Collected by R. N. Matthews, Berrima.
A. Ferguson .. £0 2 6 | J. Ruff .. £0 5 0
Maria Buckman.. 0 5 0 | R. Warricott .. 0 5 0
R. Westbury .. 0 5 0 | Mrs. Matthews .. 0 5 0
Collected by R. Stone, Bong Bong.
W. Stone, B.A. .. £0 10 6 | H. Stone .. £0 10 0
A. Loseby .. 0 2 6 | Jane Frost .. 0 2 6
W. Woods .. 0 2 6 | W. Farrell .. 0 2 6
Collected by C. Nicholson, Sutton Frost.
Rev. T. Horton .. £1 10 0 | John Glyn .. 0 10 0
Thos. Kun Kama 0 2 6 | E. Cowler .. 2 0 0
C. Nicholson .. 0 10 0
Collected by O. S. Throsby, Bong Bong.
Mr. Throsby .. £2 2 0 | Miss Throsby .. £1 1 0
O. S. Throsby .. 2 2 0 | J. S. Whitehead.. 2 2 0
J. Fitzsimmonds . 0 10 0
Collected by J. L. Cummings, Berrima.
J. L. Cummings.. 0 10 0 | A. M'Cloud .. 0 5 0
E. Montgomery .. 0 1 0 | J. Merryman .. 0 1 0
R. Chapman .. 0 1 0 | S. Ryan .. 0 1 6
E. White .. 0 1 0 | T. Rowley .. 0 0 6
J. Chapman .. 0 10 6 | J. Matthews .. 0 5 0
Collected by J. Horam, Sutton Forest.
J. Horam .. 1 1 0 | A. Townsend .. 0 5 0
W. Cross .. 0 2 6 | W. Young .. 0 2 6
Collected by J. H. Douy, Sutton Forest.
J. H. Douy .. 0 7 0 | Douy .. 0 5 0
R. Douy .. 0 1 0 | J. Douy .. 0 1 0
T. Douy .. 0 1 0 | J. Woods .. 0 2 0
H. Wallace .. 0 2 6
Collected by J. Healey, Berrima.
Taylor .. 0 10 0 | Miss R. Boland.. 0 5 0
E. Woods .. 0 2 6 | J. Staggs .. 0 5 0
C. Wallace .. 0 3 0
Collected by T. Mooney, Paddy's River.
T. Mooney .. 0 10 0 | J. Budd .. 0 2 0
Collected by T. Brennan, Cross Roads.
T. Brennan .. 1 1 0 | F. Wilson .. 0 5 0
J. Boardman .. 0 5 0 | H. Chapman .. 0 5 0
J. Gordon .. 0 5 0 | W. Norris .. 0 5 0
F. Elliott .. 0 2 6 | San Gan .. 0 2 6
W. Loui .. 0 2 6 | C. T. Ranger .. 0 5 0
P. Donough .. 0 5 0
Collected by R. H. Roberts, Mittagong.
R. H. Roberts .. 3 3 6 | W. Murray .. 0 5 0
Mr. Rice .. 0 5 0 | J. Cupid .. 0 2 6
G. Cupid .. 0 2 6 | M. Whatman .. 0 2 6
W. Whatman .. 0 2 6 | H. Whatman .. 0 2 6
J. Ward .. 0 2 6 | A. Neich .. 1 1 0
A. Menzies .. 0 5 0
Collected by Messrs. Galbraith and Bridge, Berrima.
C. H. .. 1 1 0 | J. H. Johnstone, 2nd subscription 0 10 0
E. Morphett .. 0 2 6
E. Winter .. 0 5 0 | Galbraith and Bridge .. 1 10 0
F. Galbraith .. 0 1 0
J. Underwood .. 0 5 0 | E. E. Galbraith .. 0 1 0
Collected by James Powell, Berrima.
James Powell .. 2 2 0 | J. J. Atkinson .. 2 2 0
Thomas Ryan .. 1 1 0 | John Payton .. 1 1 0
R. N. Matthews 1 1 0 | F. Breen .. 1 1 0
W. J. Cordiaux .. 2 2 0 | Dr. Williamson .. 2 2 0
P. Russell .. 0 5 0 | J. Jenkins .. 1 0 0
G. Kelly .. 0 10 0 | J. Shepperd .. 0 10 0
J. Vogt .. 0 2 6 | T. Gilham .. 0 5 0
W. H. Chapman 0 2 6 | J. Armfield .. 0 10 0
E. Marshall .. 0 10 0 | Jane Taylor .. 0 5 0
L. Levy .. 1 1 0 | — Taylor .. 1 1 0
J. W. Bray .. 2 2 0 | M. Butler .. 0 10 0
Rev. D. M'Guin .. 2 0 0 | J. Piggott .. 0 10 6
W. R. PIDDINGTON, J. V. GORMAN, } Treasurers.
August 15, 1867.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION.
Subscribers are informed that the following, amongst other new works, have been received from London by this mail, namely:—
Anecdotes of the Upper Ten Thousand, by the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, 2 vols.
The Seven Weeks' War, by H. M. Hozier, 2 vols.
Mr. Wynyard's Ward, by Holme Lee, 2 vols.
Alec's Bride, by the author of St. Olave's, 3 vols., besides others.
Also, the leading Magazines and Reviews.
Subscription:
Payable on entrance, as follows:—
For the use of Library and Reading Room, £1 1s. per annum
For two sets of Books, or one set of Books and a Magazine,
Twelve months £2 2 0
Six months.. .. .. 1 5 0
Three months 0 15 0
D. R. HAWLEY, Librarian.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers, and Valuers.
SALE ROOMS for the reception of Cargoes and Merchandise, Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
SALE ROOMS for the reception of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, Carriages, Pianofortes, Books, and sundries, 239, George-street (the Old Bank of Australasia).
Cash advanced on goods intended for sale.
Valuations and inventories accurately made.
Catalogues prepared free of charge.

COLONIAL LUCERNE SEED. Colonial Lucerne Seed.—The only lot in Sydney on SALE.
HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway).

V. D. L. CARROTS.—A prime parcel of four tons. City Mart, George-street.

YENGARIE TONGUES.—A very fine sample of these famed Ox Tongues on SALE. Argyle Stores.

SOFT SOAP, just landed ex Birkby. COWAN and ISRAEL, 9, Sussex street.

CORN. CORN.—Prime samples on SALE, in any quantity. W. SHORT, Stores, Victoria Wharf.

SCRAP IRON.—Hoop, and Heavy Scrap Iron PURCHASED for cash. City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All sorts of hardwood, cedar, pine, sashes, &c., at reduced rates.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

CEDAR, American and Colonial PINE, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills.

DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Architraves, Skirting, &c.; on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH.

GALVANIZED IRON, Guttering, Ridging, Slates, Cement, Wire Nails. Sheet Zinc, Lead, &c. GOODLET and SMITH.

DRAIN PIPES.—3 inch, 3d per foot; 4 inch 4d, 6 inch 6d, 9 inch 1s 3d, and 12 inch 2s 3d per foot, 15 inch 3s 6d, 16 inch 4s, 18 inch 5s per foot.
PAVING TILES 6d per foot; fire bricks, fire clay, &c.
CHIMNEY POTS, octagon, 8s; round 4s each.
GOODLET and SMITH, Surry Hills Pottery.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS and others.—Sawing, Planing, and Mortising, at reduced rates. J. J. EARL, Bathurst-street.

BEST LONDON PLASTER OF PARIS, and Keene's Patent White CEMENT. W. Patten, 342, Pitt-st.

WARNER'S Patent CLOSET PANS; Valves and Handles for Earthenware Closets. R. WYNNE.

BEST ENGLISH PLASTER OF PARIS. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

DRAIN PIPES, Paving Tiles, Chimney Pots, Fire Bricks, and Clay. R. WYNNE, 23, Pitt-street.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, Register and Half-register Grates. R. WYNNE, Slate Yard.

500,000 FEET Timber, every variety of kinds and size. Beaumont and Waller, Botany Rd.

60,000 VERY Superior Hobart Town Shingles, 5 and 6 ft. Box Palings. Beaumont and Waller.

FOR SALE, a Spring CART, Horse, and Harness. Apply at 203, opposite the Newtown Road.

HORSES, Buggies, and Dogcarts for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

HORSE, BUGGY and HARNESS, £35 the lot. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 3 pairs quiet Buggy or Carriage HORSES, £25, £35, and £45 per pair. GIBSON and CO.

FOR SALE, Roan HORSE, 16 hands high; suitable for safety or dogcart. Style unequalled. Apply White Horse Hotel, Newtown.

BEAGLE.—For SALE, a handsome DOG. Hunts well, at Cunningham's Hotel, on Saturday, 17th inst.

FOR SALE, a good MILK GOAT, just kidded, 349, Kent-street, off King-street.

FIRST-CLASS Double-seated BUGGY; also cut-under Buggies, a bargain. LARTER, Castlereagh-street.

LIME KILNS.—For SALE, a great bargain, Lease Goodwill, Horses, Drays, Harness, Punt, and all utensils for carrying on the trade now in full operation. GEORGE SMITH and CO., 162, King-street, opposite Supreme Court; or to Mr. FRANCIS SMITH, Burrangong Hotel, No. 655, George-street.

A PUBLIC-HOUSE, with or without the furniture for SALE, a bargain, for cash. Apply ANDREW ALLAN, Auctioneer, 67, Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. DOCKER laid some papers on the table, which were ordered to be printed.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL presented a petition from Mr. T. Buckland, one of the trustees of the late Mr. Baillie, against the name "St. Andrew's," and in favour of "Queen's,' for the Presbyterian College.

The petition was received.

CAMPERDOWN AND RANDWICK CEMETERY.

The PRESIDENT communicated a message from the Legislative Assembly, intimating that the Assembly had that day concurred in the amendments made by the Council in the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill.

The message was ordered to be printed.

LUNACY.

Dr. MACFARLANE moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, a return showing:—1. Date of appointment of Commissioners in Lunacy. 2. Duty of these commissioners. 3. Mode of transit of these officials to the sphere of their duties. 4. Pay of these officials. 5. The travelling expenses allowed these officials." He deemed it right to state his reasons for moving for these returns. He had been informed that a passenger had been excluded on the 1st of August in consequence of the carriage being occupied by persons said to be Commissioners of Lunacy. The passenger had the good sense to retire; had he not done so the course of the railway might have been impeded. He was himself the passenger, and he was asked to retire. The officer, who was a very respectable man, asked him to retire as there were three lunacy commissioners. The principal party who appeared in the matter was Mr. Bedford, who directed another carriage to be put on; however, he (Dr. Macfarlane) retired. But in effect he was turned out—he did not wish to have any further notice taken of this particular case—but to put a stop to such impertinence for the future. He moved for the returns.

Mr. DOCKER said although not a single reason had been urged by the hon. member for those returns, he would not object if it were possible, but there were no such persons as commissioners—there were visitors—and the last commission was dated May, 1867. They were paid £100 per annum, and were allowed no other expenses—as to the mode of transit, it was left entirely to themselves. As the opportunity had been seized by the hon. member for firing off his little culverin at the gentleman who had offended him, perhaps he would be satisfied to withdraw his motion.

Mr. WEEKES thought the matter was of some importance. As he understood it, Dr. Macfarlane had been expected to leave a carriage on the railway simply because three commissioners or visitors of the Lunatic Asylum came into the carriage. This was not only disrespectful to Dr. Macfarlane as a member of this House, but as one of the public, and every one else might be treated in the same way. It was an indignity which no one should be subjected to. He thought that some inquiry ought to be instituted, and some satisfactory explanation afforded.

Mr. DOCKER said he had no intention to treat the matter lightly; but what had the papers asked for to do with the treatment complained of by the hon. member?

Mr. A. CAMPBELL thought the information should be given in such form as the Government could give it. The papers might form the foundation for some other proceeding. He at first had scarcely believed it possible that a gentleman would have been compelled to leave a railway carriage, simply because the gentlemen holding the office of visitors of the Lunatic Asylum entered it—and he could not have believed it now but for the positive statement of an hon. member of this House.

Mr. GORDON hoped the hon. member would withdraw the motion. He had attained the object he had in view, and the returns would be of no service if the country was put to the expense of preparing them. The object would have been equally attained by moving for the adjournment of the House. He could not, however, believe that either of the three gentlemen who occupied the office of visitors would have been guilty of a wanton insult to the hon. member.

Dr. MACFARLANE said that he would offer some further explanation. On that day fortnight, at three minutes to 2 o'clock, he took his seat in a carriage, and shortly after Mr. Owen and Mr. Roberts entered the carriage; they were shortly afterwards followed by Mr. Bedford. In consequence of something that was then said the railway officer on duty asked him (Dr. Macfarlane) to retire. He asked to where? from where? and declined; on this, Mr. Bedford put his head out of the window and asked, if another carriage could not be put on. On hearing this to prevent public inconvenience and delay, he (Dr. Macfarlane) said he would leave the carriage, and he took his seat in another. On representing the matter to Mr. Byrnes the Minister, Mr. Byrnes coolly said to him, "Oh! Doctor, you can afford to pass it over." He was not disposed to do so however, and at all events thought it necessary to take the steps he had to prevent any other passenger by railway from being subjected to a similar indignity. He now asked leave to withdraw the motion.

Motion withdrawn accordingly.

ARBITRATION FACILITATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL the House then went into committee for the further consideration in detail of a bill to make arbitrations more effectual.

Clause 1. "Definitions of terms, &c."

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL in moving the adoption of this clause desired to state to the committee that there were a few amendments on the bill as printed which he desired to submit for the consideration of the committee. Desirous of having the bill put into the most efficient possible form he had availed himself of some suggestions which had been made to him by Sir Alfred Stephen. These were not very numerous, and were chiefly of a technical or verbal character.

The clause was put and agreed to.

Clause 2. "Certain references to arbitration not to be revoked without leave of Court."

This clause (on the motion of Mr. A. CAMPBELL) was verbally amended in the 23rd line, by striking out the words "and shall," and, having been so amended, was agreed to.

The following clauses were then agreed to without amendment:—

Clause 3, "Actions commenced after agreement to refer may be stayed;" clause 4, "On failure of parties Judge may appoint arbitrator or umpire;" clause 5, "When reference is to two arbitrators and one party fails to appoint;" clause 6 "Power to appoint umpire;" and clause 7, "Award to be made in three months unless parties or Court enlarge time."

Clause 8. "Power to enlarge time for making awards," was verbally amended and agreed to.

Clause 9. "Rule to deliver possession of land, pursuant to award."

This clause was amended by striking out, in the 27th line, the following words:—"Capable of being the subject of an action of ejectment."

The clause, so amended, was agreed to.

Clause 10, "Submission to arbitration may be made a rule of Court."

This clause was amended, in the 37th line, by striking out the words "by instrument." The clause, so amended, was agreed to.

Clause 11. "In all cases of arbitration orders may be made for obtaining evidences."

In this clause, in the 6th, 7th, and 8th lines, the following words were struck out:—"Statute, whether compulsory or otherwise, or under any rule or Judge's order, or under any such instrument in writing as aforesaid." In place of these words, the word "authority" was inserted, and the clause, having been otherwise amended (verbally), was put and passed.

Clause 12. "Attendance of witnesses may be enforced." This clause was agreed to without amendment.

Clause 13. "Power to examine witnesses on oath or affirmation."

This clause was verbally amended, and passed.

Clause 14. "Witnesses to have some protection as on trials;" and Clause 15. "Evidence taken under orders, &c." to be received—were both passed without amendment.

Clause 16. "Power to send back awards." This clause was verbally amended and agreed to.

Clause 17. "3 Victoria No. 4, repealed; and sections 2 to 8 of 20 Victoria No. 31." Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL the House resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill with amendments.

On the motion of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL the adoption of the report was ordered to stand an order of the day for that day week.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S BILL.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration, in detail, of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Act Amendment Bill, as amended in select committee.

The bill was gone through, clause by clause, and reported to the House without amendment.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES the report was then adopted, and the third reading of the bill fixed for Wednesday next.

DEDICATED CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, the House went into committee on the Dedicated Crown Lands Resumption Bill.

The bill was gone through and reported to the House without amendments.

On the motion of Mr. DOCKER, the report was adopted and the third reading fixed for Wednesday next.

The Council adjourned at twenty-six minutes past 5, until Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. WILSON laid upon the table an abstract of Crown Lands reserved from sale, and a return to address on the motion of Mr. Robertson, relative to Crown lands.

Ordered that the documents be printed.

LUNACY LAWS.

Mr. BURDEKIN asked the Colonial Secretary.—"When will the measure to amend the laws relating to lunacy, mentioned by his Excellency the Governor in his speech at the opening of Parliament, be proceeded with?"

Mr. MARTIN said the bill would be introduced the week after next.

PETITIONS PRINTED.

On formal motions it was agreed that the three petitions presented by Mr. Wilson on the 14th August, from the Presbyterians of Newcastle, Wallsend, and Maitland; and the petition from Benjamin Cook presented by Mr. Forster on Tuesday, 13th August, be printed.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House went into committee to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to establish municipalities.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, it was agreed that it was desirable to introduce a bill to establish municipalities.

The resolution was reported to the House and adopted.

CAMPERDOWN AND RANDWICK CEMETERIES BILL.

The House, pursuant to Order of the Day, went into committee to consider the Legislative Council's Amendment in the bill.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution having been reported to the House and adopted, it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council to the effect that the amendment was agreed to.

POSTAGE LAWS CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT BILL.

The Order of the Day for the resumption of the debate on the second reading of this bill having been read, the question was put, and the second reading agreed to without division or further debate.

The House went into Committee to consider the details.

The preamble having been postponed—Clauses 1. Repeal of Acts; 2. Governor may appoint Postmaster-General, &c., &c.; 3. Regulations to be made; 4. Declaration to be made by Postmaster-General, postmasters, letter-carriers, &c.; 5. Interpretation of terms; 6. Every parcel sent by post if not packet or newspaper to be deemed a letter; and 7. Packets defined, were agreed to without amendment.

Clause 8—"Every copy of a paper containing any public news or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, or upon any political matter, or containing only or principally advertisements and printed for sale or for gratuitous distribution may be sent by post as a newspaper within the meaning of this Act if it shall be periodically published in parts or numbers at intervals not exceeding one month, and every such part or number shall be deemed to be a separate newspaper within the meaning aforesaid."

Mr. EAGAR said some complaints had been made of the postage charge of 1s. 2d. upon trade reports sent to the United States, and he proposed to bring them under this Act so as to make the charge 2d. He moved that after the word "advertisements" the following words be inserted, "as well as advertisement trade reports." This would enable parties to send these reports by the newspaper rate.

Mr. PIDDINGTON inquired whether this would include trade circulars printed in the United Kingdom or the Continent of Europe, and sent here for distribution by the penny postage. Some of these packets weighed 2 lbs. Or was it to limit the advantage to trade reports printed in this country.

Mr. EAGAR said it applied to documents printed here.

The clause was postponed for reconsideration.

Clauses 9, how newspapers to be addressed; 10, Governor to fix rates of postage; 11, fees in addition to postage; 12, as to postage on letters re-directed; 13, petitions to the Governor or either House of Parliament; and 14 letters of seamen, soldiers, &c., were agreed to without discussion.

Clause 15. "Every postmaster may refuse to receive or to transmit by post any letter packet or newspaper exceeding sixteen ounces in weight or of inconvenient form or dimensions or containing or reasonably suspected to contain any article likely to injure the other contents of the mail-bags or any person."

Mr. FORSTER was not disposed to give the Post Office authorities power to act on mere suspicion as to what packet or newspaper contained articles likely to injure the other contents of the mail-bags, or power to refuse packets of inconvenient form or dimensions. It was not at all likely that any articles would be refused, for the exclusion of which good reasons could be shown. He moved that the words "or be reasonably suspected of containing" be omitted.

Mr. EAGAR said that this clause was a copy of the 8th clause of the existing Act. It had been in operation since 1851 without objection being made to it.

After some remarks from Mr. JOSEPHSON,

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought that the limitation to sixteen ounces was too restrictive, and would have the effect of neutralising in some degree the liberal provisions of the seventh clause. Large packets were carried through the English Post Office. Thirty-two ounces, he thought, should be the limit.

Mr. FORSTER withdrew his amendment in order to allow the hon. member to move the amendment suggested by him.

Mr. PIDDINGTON then moved the omission of the word "sixteen," with a view to the insertion of the words "thirty-two."

Mr. FORSTER was not disposed to go any farther in the way of "liberality," unless it could be shown distinctly that by lowering our rates we could increase our revenue. He should not support the amendment.

Mr. MATE said that he had some experience in post office matters. If the amendment were carried it would have a very detrimental effect on the revenue.

Mr. PIDDINGTON withdrew the amendment.

Mr. FORSTER again moved his amendment.

Mr. EAGAR, Mr. MATE, and Mr. STIMPSON hoped that the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. FORSTER should not call for a division.

The clause was then put and agreed to.

Clause 16, Postage stamps to be made; 17, Postmaster to keep and sell stamps; Postmaster-General may grant licenses; 18, Postage to be prepaid by stamps; 19, By money in certain cases; 20, Town and country letters insufficiently prepaid; 21, Postmaster to see that stamps are affixed."

Agreed to.

Clause 22 was then submitted. "The postage stamps upon all letters packets and newspapers shall be impressed or affixed upon the face thereof respectively and near the address written thereon and no postmaster shall be bound to take any notice of stamps which shall be impressed or affixed elsewhere."

Mr. FORSTER thought it would be well to substitute the words "side on which the address is written" for the word "face."

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved the omission of all the words after the word "thereon."

Mr. EAGAR pointed out this clause had not occasioned complaint hitherto. There was no ambiguity.

Mr. BURNS thought that the words ought to be omitted.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: The object of the clause would be secured by the first portion of it, although the words were omitted.

The question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, was agreed to on division.

Clause 23. "Postage need not be prepaid on letters or packets containing returns of births &c. transmitted by any minister of religion &c. to appointed officer," was agreed to.

Clause 24. "Registration."

Mr. FORSTER moved the omission of the words "but such registration shall not render the Crown or the department of the Post Office or any person liable for the loss of any such letter packet or newspaper." He was not aware that simple registration imposed liability on the Crown; but, if any such liability existed, he did not think we ought to relieve the Crown from it. The clause as it stood not only exempted the Crown but "any person" from liability.

Mr. EAGAR said that the provision was taken from the Victorian Act. The registration fee was simply to afford the means of tracing a letter in the event of its being lost or stolen.

Mr. JOSEPHSON asked the Attorney-General whether it would not be advisable that the words "or any person" should be omitted.

Mr. MARTIN said that the words were not inserted for the purpose of shielding any one from liability for any default of his own; but for the purpose of showing that registration should not make him liable.

After some remarks from Mr. Dignam, which were inaudible in the gallery, the clause was put and agreed to.

Clause 25, "Letters with money, &c., must be registered."

Mr. BURNS thought the postmasters should not have the power of registering letters when they had only "reasonable cause to believe" that the said letter or letters contained money or any valuable enclosure. Money sent in registered letters through the post were rarely lost except when the mail was robbed, and hence he thought there was no reason for making registration compulsory. He should vote against the whole clause.

Mr. PIDDINGTON was in favour of a medium course. He thought the Postmaster should have the power of registering any letter, that he had reasonable cause to believe contained money or a valuable enclosure, but when the letter or package came to be opened and found not to contain money or valuables, the amount of the registration fee should be remitted. He would propose to omit the words "or officer of the post office has reasonable cause to believe. This would give the power to the Postmaster alone.

Mr. EAGAR said this was entirely a new clause, and as he had not had much time to consider it, he would ask the permission of the committee to withdraw it.

Clause, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 26. "No letters, &c., to be returned, except in certain cases."

Agreed to.

Clause 27. "Letters, &c., unstamped, &c., bearing obscene, profane, or libellous addresses, or posted contrary to this Act, to be sent to General Post Office forthwith."

Mr. FORSTER objected to the discretion of any power which this clause proposed to place in the hands of the Postmasters to determine what was libellous or profane, seeing it was difficult sometimes for a Court of Law to decide what was libellous. He should test the opinion of the committee by moving the omission of the word "profane."

Mr. EAGAR said this clause was taken from the Victorian Act, and he thought it a good one. It frequently occurred that people libelled other people in the addresses of their letters, and this being so, he thought the clause should be retained to prevent them from doing it.

Mr. FORSTER agreed with his hon. friend that if they could determine what was and what was not libellous, it would be desirable to prevent people from libelling others in the way referred to, but what he objected to was that the postmasters should have the power of defining what a libel was.

Mr. MARTIN thought this clause should be retained. Every letter posted should be addressed to some person, and he maintained that anything in addition to the address was impertinence. There could be nothing to justify the putting of anything else than the address on a letter, and with regard to the definition of a libel, a libel was any words that were calculated to bring another into contempt. He thought the postmasters should have the power of saying that the Post-office should not be made the means of carrying about anything that was evidently libellous or profane. There may be a difference of opinion as to what was "profane," but there could be no difference of opinion as to what was proper.

Mr. BURNS spoke in favour of the amendment for omitting the word profane.

Mr. M'KAY said there were a great many letters that passed through the post office on St. Valentine's Day on which offensive remarks were written. These offensive remarks caused a good deal of heartburning, and he thought that people should be stopped from sending these letters through the post.

Mr. TIGHE had seen in the report of a trial at the Supreme Court that certain parties were in the habit of writing abominable words on the backs of letters that they sent through the post. In some cases it had been stated that the parties to whom the letters were addressed were liars, and got their living by impure practices. Surely it was not the business of the Post Office to carry about such letters as these. He thought the clause should be retained as drawn.

Mr. JOSEPHSON saw no objection to giving Postmasters the power sought to be given them in this clause, although some cases may arise in which they would be placed in difficulties.

Mr. R. STEWART thought no difficulty could arise. Any letter that was addressed in a way to give offence should not be sent.

The motion for the omission of the word "profane" was put, and negatived on division by 28 to 3, the dissentients being Mr. Forster, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Burns.

Mr. FORSTER moved the omission of the words "or libellous."

Mr. BURNS contended that the power of determining what was a libel should not be placed in the hands of a postmaster.

Mr. MATE hoped the hon. member would withdraw his amendment. A great deal of ill feeling would be avoided in the future by the operation of this clause as it now stood.

Mr. J. STEWART contended that there should be nothing outside a letter but the address, and when anything else, especially of an offensive nature was written thereon, the letter should be sent to the General Post Office.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the clause was then put and agreed to.

Clause 28. "Unclaimed and undelivered letters and packets to be kept for thirty days and a list thereof to be exposed at the General Post Office."

Agreed to without comment.

Clause 29. "Postmaster General to publish in the *Government Gazette* a list of unclaimed letters."

Agreed to with verbal amendment.

Clause 30. "How dead letters, &c. disposed of at General Post Office;" 31. "Mode of opening schedule;" 32. "Opened letters and packets not containing anything how dealt with;" 33. "Opened letters and packets containing anything how dealt with;" 34 "Opened newspapers how dealt with;" 35. "Sender of opened letters &c, to pay postage;" 36. "Arrangements may be made for money orders;" 37. "Regulations relating to money orders;" 38. "Arrangements and regulations to bind all persons;" 39. "Indemnity for acting under them;" 40. "Amount and cost of money orders;" and 41. "When amount of money order may be repudiated," were agreed to without amendment.

Clause 42, "The Governor with the advice aforesaid may from time to time (subject to the provisions of this Act) make arrangements with the Postmaster-General in the United Kingdom or with the proper authorities of any British possession or foreign country for the following purposes; that is to say—(1.) For the establishment of a mail communication by steam not less than once a month between New South Wales and the United Kingdom and for payment of the expenses thereof. (2.) For the transmission by land and sea or either of mails between New South Wales and the United Kingdom or British possession or foreign country as the case may be. (3.) For the appointment determining and collection of postage fees or other duties upon letters packets and newspapers conveyed between New South Wales and such kingdom possession or country. (4.) For the division and mutual accounting for and payment of the money collected under such arrangement. (5.) For the purposes above mentioned in the case of letters packets and newspapers transmitted through New South Wales or the said kingdom possession or country to or from any part of the world. (6.) For the prepayment (in full or otherwise) of the postage due on any letters packets and newspapers."

Mr. BURDEKIN inquired whether this clause was intended to supersede the proposal on the paper of the House to give power to Ministers to act in a federal council.

Mr. EAGAR pointed out that the power of making contracts must rest in some officer, as the position of contractors could not be taken by Parliament. Of course, no contract could be completed without the sanction of the House. He attached no great value to the clause, and he only wished to retain it to make the Act complete.

Mr. JOSEPHSON said this clause would give the Postmaster-General power to enter into any contract, and render Parliament liable for the expenses. Before any such contract was entered into Parliament should have an opportunity of knowing what it was.

Mr. THORNTON thought the House had sufficient protection in being at liberty to refuse to grant the money. There must be authority vested in some one to make contracts for steam communication.

Mr. CUMMINGS concurred in Mr. Josephson's remarks, and said this was a power the House ought to reserve for itself.

The clause was postponed.

Clauses 43, "Contracts for the conveyance of mails," 44, "In all vessels conveying mails, lockers to be provided;" 45, "Delivery of mails inwards;" 46, "Declaration by masters of inward bound vessels (schedule);" 47, "Mails to be taken in vessels outward bound and coastwise;" 48, "Gratuity to masters" and 49, "No gratuity to masters arriving from beyond the colony where there has been payment,"—were agreed to without discussion.

Clause 50, "Notice of departure of vessels, and of postponed departure."

Mr. TIGHE objected to that part of the clause which required that twenty-four hours notice of departure should be given, as in some cases, especially with regard to the Newcastle trade, vessels might not remain in port twenty-four hours.

Mr. BURNS said this provision ought to apply only to vessels going to foreign parts.

The clause was postponed.

Clauses 51, "Penalty for detaining mails on vessels not sailing pursuant to notice;" 52, "Masters of steamers, &c., to give notice of their approach to any place appointed for the receipt and dispatch of letters under a penalty;" and 53, "Penalty for retarding delivery of mails;"—were agreed to without amendment.

Clause 54. "Penalty for carrying letters for hire (exceptions)."

Mr. TIGHE took exception to the provisions placing the onus of proving that letters were not carried for hire upon the persons carrying them. In the case of steamers carrying letters, it would be impossible for the master to tell in all cases who were the senders of the letters.

Mr. JOSEPHSON proposed to omit the words in the 25th line, "shall send or convey any letter other than by post or shall." His object was to make liable to penalty the person who carried the letter, and not the person sending it.

Mr. MATE and Mr. ALEXANDER thought the proposed amendment unnecessary.

Mr. EAGAR was averse to any alteration in the clause.

Mr. THORNTON thought the sender should be held to be as culpable as the carrier of the letter.

Mr. TIGHE thought it would be impossible to get a conviction if both the sender and the carrier were liable. Without the evidence of one of these parties how was proof to be obtained?

Mr. BURDEKIN said it was usual to send letters properly stamped, by steamers, although they had not been posted. It would be well to legalise the usage.

At the request of Mr. EAGAR the clause was postponed.

The following clauses were agreed to without discussion. 55. "Fraudulently forging stamps;" 56. "Possessing or engraving false plates;" 57. "Unlawful possession of moulds for making postage stamp paper;" 58. "Illegal possession of postage stamp paper;" 59 "Fraudulently removing stamps or obliterating mark;" 60. "Penalty for falsely sending letters, &c., as exempted; 61, "Penalty for falsely sending packets; 62, "Penalty for falsely sending newspapers;" 63, "Penalty for posting obscene or profane letters, &c.;" 64, "Penalty on postmasters and others for breach of duty;" and 65, "Penalty for losing or not delivering letters."

Clause 66, "Penalty on mailcoach drivers or guards loitering."

Mr. BURDEKIN asked what provision was made to enable contractors to appeal against decisions of the Postmaster-General, and whether it was the intention of the Government in any future contract to specify exactly what was required from the contractor? On the line from Orange to Wellington the contractors were required to run coaches six times a week, although they were only paid for running them three times a week.

Mr. EAGAR said he was not in a position to give the information at this moment, but he would render it at a future time.

The following clauses were agreed to without amendment:—67. "Penalty for retaining or secreting letters;" 68. "Penalty for improperly obtaining letters;" 69. "Stealing letters;" 70. "Penalty for opening or tampering with letters;" and 71. "Exhibiting sign, &c, as post office or royal mail."

Clause 72. "Prevention of obstructions opposite the General Post Office."

On the motion of Mr. THORNTON this clause was amended by adding words to include "other public vehicles plying for hire" as well as "hackney carriages."

The clause was then passed.

The following clauses were agreed to:—73. "Penalty for obstructing conveyance and delivery of mails;" 74. "Persons unlawfully issuing money orders to be guilty of felony;" 75. "Money orders to be deemed valuable securities;" 76. "Persons sending fraudulent message guilty of a misdemeanour."

Clause 77. "Penalty for putting explosive or other things into letters, &c., or post offices," was postponed.

The following clauses were passed:—78. "Penalty for wilfully injuring or destroying pillar letter receivers;" 79. "Proceedings for penalties;" 80. "Form of proceeding by certiorari;" 81. "Mail in charge of postmaster, &c., deemed to be sent by post;" 82 "Form of information. Property to be laid in the Postmaster-General."

Clause 83. "Notice and limitation of action," was postponed.

Clause 84. "Appropriation of postage duties penalties, &c.," was agreed to.

The last clause was passed in the following form:—85. "This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and shall be styled and may be cited as the Postage Act 1867."

Schedules I. and II. were agreed to without remark.

The other schedules were postponed.

The Chairman then left the chair, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION BILL No. 2.

The House then went into committee for the further consideration of this bill.

The interpretation, and the 2nd and 3rd clauses, were postponed.

Clause 4. "Governor for the time being to be Commander-in-Chief;" 5. "Governor may accept services of Volunteer corps Naval and Military;" 6 "Continuance of existing Volunteer corps;" 7, "Governor may constitute Volunteer permanent staff;" 8, "Relative rank and status of permanent staff of corps;" 9, "Penalty for refusing to deliver up arms, &c., to commanding officer. Officers to be appointed and commissioned by Governor. Corps may recommend for competition;" 10, "Commissions not vacated by Governor's recall or decease;" 11, "Relative rank of officers."

Agreed to without remark.

Clause 12, "The acceptance of a commission in the Volunteer force by a member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, or by any alderman or member of the council of a municipality, shall not render his seat vacant."

Mr. FORSTER said that this clause was understood to apply solely to the acceptance of offices without emolument, but it was desirable that it should be made more precise. At present it was clearly at variance with the Constitution Act.

Mr. WINDEYER moved the insertion of the words "other than on the permanent staff," after the word "force."

The words were inserted, and the clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 13 "Muster roll," was then agreed to.

Mr. DODDS was understood to say that the Maitland corps had been established for nearly seven years, and that the roll had been destroyed. This suggested a question which, having regard to the advantages to be conferred, might be important. Was any provision made for a case of that kind?

Mr. WINDEYER and Mr. PARKES thought that the matter would properly arise for consideration, when the 44th and following clauses were submitted. Those clauses referred to the issuing of grants of land.

Clause 14, "Oath of allegiance to be taken."

Mr. WINDEYER should like to have it definitely determined whether or not the power of administering the oath was to be confined to the commander of a corps, or whether it was to be conferred on captains of companies. The matter might be determined when the interpretation clause came before the committee.

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 15, "Non-commissioned officers of corps;" 16, "Retirement from a corps;" 17, "Discharge by enlistment in army or navy—liabilities of discharged volunteers;" 18, "Governor may designate general or field officer of the army to command volunteers;" 19, "Annual inspection by general or field officer of the army or officer of permanent staff." Agreed to.

Clause 20. "The Governor may from time to time by regulations for that purpose declare what is requisite to entitle a volunteer to be deemed an efficient volunteer."

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that as the bill conferred additional advantages on volunteers, and contemplated a standard of efficiency to be set up, he should like to know whether the Government had arrived at that standard, and whether or not they proposed to define it in the bill.

Mr. PARKES said that he had consulted the officer in command of the Volunteers, and he found that it was impracticable to define military efficiency by express terms in an Act of Parliament. The requirements of the service varied according to times and circumstances, and were not alike in the different branches of the force. What was meant by an efficient volunteer must depend from time to time on regulations issued by those who alone were competent to determine what constituted military efficiency.

Mr. FORSTER thought the objection to a definition of an efficient volunteer in an Act of Parliament would also apply to the Regulations. Those Regulations would be as much law as this Act, and therefore it would be quite as difficult to define efficiency in those regulations.

Mr. WINDEYER said if they defined an efficient volunteer in the bill, they would have to alter it every time an alteration was made in the drill, or when a new arm was put into a volunteer's hand. He thought this definition of an efficient volunteer must be left to the discretion of the volunteer authorities.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said it seemed that the great stumbling block in the way of defining an efficient volunteer was in some probable change of drill, but if this change of drill was so important he thought they might come to the House to sanction it. He could see no objection to defining an efficient Volunteer in regard to the number of drills and parades that he should attend within a certain period, for he felt certain that many Volunteers attended drill and parades when they chose to and remained away when they chose. The corps was now costing the country a large sum. He thought there should be some standard of efficiency in regard to the regularity of attendance, and proficiency in musketry. He thought they were depending too much on this bill, which he regarded as one of an imperfect character. At it was proposed to give an efficient Volunteer fifty acres of land and exemption from serving in juries, he thought a standard of efficiency should be set up.

Mr. BURNS said, in regard to the expense of the corps, the expense was not incurred in payment of services to the Volunteers, but in payment of drill instructors to enable the Volunteers to become efficient, and in accoutrements, &c. He thought the mere attendance at a certain number of drills would be no test of efficiency, and so he thought it would be best to leave the matter in the hands of the Governor. In his opinion the Volunteers deserved well of the country for giving their services gratuitously.

Mr. PARKES thought we should not mix up the question of efficiency with the proposed grant of land. (Hear, hear.) When the question of the grant of land came before the committee they would be enabled to discuss the whole question of the propriety of making a grant of land for services rendered. He thought the House should pause before attempting to define military efficiency. (Hear, hear.) He found by the Volunteer Act of Canada, in which colony the Volunteer force was more efficient than in any other colony—the defence of the colony being to a great extent in the hands of the Volunteers—efficiency was defined not by regulations, but by the Commander-in-Chief, on such evidence as he may think proper to call. (Hear, hear.) He thought the question of military efficiency should be left to the military authorities.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought the question of efficiency was a matter antecedent to the grant of land, and he found in the 45th clause, which provided for the grant of land, the word "efficient" used three times. He thought therefore that they should be careful to see that the Volunteers were efficient before becoming entitled to the proposed grant of land. He thought some test of efficiency should be included in the bill. He should not make any further objection to the clause, but he did not see the difficulty which the Colonial Secretary appeared to see in defining a standard of efficiency.

Mr. PARKES was aware that efficiency was connected with the proposed grant of land, but he wished to separate the one from the other. The efficiency must be of a varying character with varying circumstances, and therefore must be defined by regulations. The Colonel-Commanding the Volunteers had defined a volunteer of the artillery arm of the service as one who had fourteen drills per year, who was competent in the squad and company drill, including manual, platoon, and gun drill, who knew the duties pertaining to a battery gun, and who had attended the last inspection of his corps. He also defined a Volunteer of the Rifles to a similar effect. He thought they should be following the safest course by taking the precedent in such cases.

The clause was then put and agreed to.

Clause 21. "Governor may disband corps."

Agreed to.

Clause 22. "Penalty for refusing to deliver up arms, &c., to Commanding Officer."

Agreed to.

Clause 23 "Commanding Officer to deposit arms, &c., as appointed by Governor."

Mr. BURNS moved an amendment providing that suit for recovery of penalty might be brought in the District Court, provision being already made for recovery in the Supreme Court.

The amendment and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Clause 24. "The officer commanding Volunteer Force may assemble a Court of inquiry." Agreed to without debate.

Clause 25. "In case of actual or apprehended invasion of any part of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies or of rebellion or insurrection arising or existing within the same or of hostile or predatory attack or of imminent danger thereof or of the notification by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that her Majesty has declared or is at war with any foreign Prince or Power or of other sufficient emergency wherein it may be necessary to make provision for the suppression of riots and tumults or for the preservation of the public peace and the protection and security of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects (the occasion being first communicated to both Houses of Parliament if in session or notified by proclamation if Parliament be not in session) the Governor may direct the officer commanding Volunteer Force to call out all the Volunteer corps or any of them for actual military service And every officer and volunteer and every officer and non-commissioned officer of the permanent staff belonging to every corps so called out shall be bound to assemble as the officer commanding the Volunteer Force directs and to march or embark on board ship according to orders within the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies and from the time of his corps being so called out shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed on actual military service And if any such officer Volunteer or non-commissioned officer not incapacitated by infirmity for military service shall refuse or neglect to so assemble or march or embark he shall be deemed and may be treated as a deserter Provided that volunteers for land service shall not be bound to embark on board ship unless for direct transit from one part of the colony to another or to leave the colony under any circumstances."

Mr. BURDEKIN said this clause dealt with the Volunteers in their relation to the public, and rendered them liable to be called out for the suppression of civil riots. This question had arisen lately in England when the Volunteers had been called out to quell a so-called Fenian rising, and it was then considered by the Government an undesirable proceeding, as their special duty was the protection of the United Kingdom against a foreign enemy, having the suppression of civil riots to the civil authorities. He did not see any state of circumstances likely to arise to render their services necessary in any other duties than those of resisting foreign attacks. It was probable we should always have a considerable force of regular troops in the colony, and besides we had a powerful force of police. No doubt the Volunteers would be under military authority, but if violent measures had to be resorted to they would be regarded with feelings different from those entertained towards the military, who were a distinct body, whereas the Volunteers belonged to the ordinary community. He was afraid that if they were called out to interfere in civil riots it would be never forgotten. He hoped the House would not pass that part of the clause.

Mr. WINDEYER concurred in the exception just taken, and said that long before the Fenian disturbance a circular was issued by the Government in England to the commander of the Volunteers, urging the impropriety of calling them out for the suppression of civil commotion. It was stated that as they were a force instituted for the protection of the country from foreign invasion, it would be undesirable that a force so popular in its character, and belonging to no party, should be called upon to put down riots among the people. They might be employed as special constables, but that was a different thing, and there was nothing to prevent their organisation being used in that capacity. Some years ago it was apprehended that there would be riots in Sydney with regard to the Chinese, and the Volunteers were assembled in the neighbourhood; but he had always looked upon this as a very ill-advised step on the part of the authorities. When the people were acting lawlessly in mobs they viewed persons acting as Volunteers for their suppression with a feeling very different from that with which they regarded the military performing the same duty. They treated one as having a party spirit from which the other was free. It was obviously undesirable that such a feeling should be created towards the force. He moved the omission of the words "or of rebellion or insurrection arising or existing within the same."

Mr. PARKES said it became a question whether Volunteers enrolling for the general defence of the country ought not to be presumed to enrol for the performance of duties in the preservation of law and the good order of society. He thought the point had additional force in a colony like this when they considered the possibility, as during the Lambing Flat riots, of the regular troops being entirely withdrawn from the metropolis. If the Volunteers had not then performed the duties of military in keeping guard at Government House, the Mint, and other points, the duties must have been done by civilians. He stated these views although he did not feel disposed to call for a division on the amendment, should the committee wish to confine the duties of Volunteers to repelling foreign attack.

Mr. BURNS said Volunteers were never to be used except for the defence of the country. But the Colonial Secretary must know that it was quite within the power of the Government to enrol every citizen as a special constable if occasion required it. If the Volunteers as a body were called upon to suppress riots and civil tumults great dissatisfaction would be occasioned.

Mr. R. STEWART said the Volunteers might be sworn in as special constables, and thus their discipline and organisation might be made effective. It would tend to injure their position as a popular body to call them out as Volunteers for the putting down of riots.

Mr. PARKES said, in order that the committee might know what the law was in Canada in regard to this matter, he would read the 19th clause of the Canadian Volunteer Militia Act. It was as follows:—"It shall be the duty of the officer commanding any corps of volunteers to call out the same or such portion thereof as is necessary for the purpose of quelling any riot, when whereunto required, in writing, by the mayor, warden, or other head of the municipality in which such riot takes place, or by any two magistrates therein, and to obey such instructions as may be lawfully given him by any magistrate in regard to the mode of quelling such riot; and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man of such corps shall, on every such occasion, obey the orders of his commanding officer; and the officers and men when so called out shall, without any further or other appointment, and without taking any oath of office, be special constables, and shall act as such so long as they remain so called out." He was aware that this was different from what was here proposed. There the Volunteers were called out as Volunteers, and they became, in addition, special constables. They could act as soldiers and also apprehend as special constables. If the committee thought it better to confine our Volunteers in their operations to invasion or attack from without, he should not consider it his duty to divide the committee. The English Volunteers had been often called out to quell disturbances.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said it seemed to him as though there was a desire to substitute a Volunteer force for the regular Imperial force. So far as hon. members by this bill identified the Volunteers with the regular troops, so far they would tend to establish an argument against the contingents of the Imperial military power being continued in this country. He did not wish to see that day arrive, and, therefore, he should vote in favour of the amendment of the hon. and learned member, though for other reasons than those advanced by that hon. and learned member. The Volunteer force would be a good auxiliary, but he did not desire to substitute it for the regular force. He had every disposition to give to those Volunteers who attended to their duties his warmest praise, still he would not rely too much upon that force as one of defence.

Mr. SAMUEL thought there was great force in the objection of the hon. and learned mover of the amendment. If riots occurred here, they would probably occur in times of political excitement, and the Volunteers, being voters, would most likely be engaged on one side or the other in this political strife. He thought the clause read by the hon. Colonial Secretary provided that Volunteers should be called out as special constables and not as Volunteers, and that they should not plead exemption because they were Volunteers. With regard to the practice of England in such cases he referred to the Fenian outbreak at Chester, when the instructions of the Government were on no account to call out the Volunteers.

The amendment was put and carried and the words were omitted.

Mr. WINDEYER moved the omission of the following words from the same clause: "or of other sufficient emergency wherein it may be necessary to make provision for the suppression of riots and tumults or for the preservation of the public peace and the protection and security of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects."

This amendment was carried, and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Clause 26. "Provisions on actual military service," was put and passed.

Clause 27. "Corps voluntarily assembled for suppression of riots on actual military service."

Mr. WINDEYER pointed out that this clause was inconsistent with the amendment already made. The 25th clause presumed that the Volunteers, when called out, must obey; this referred to a voluntary assembling.

After some conversation as to the best way of mending the clause,

Mr. PARKES said that as they had adopted the principle that Volunteers should not be called out for the purpose of suppressing riots and tumults, they ought to let the matter rest there. If the Volunteers at any time wished to act as special constables let them do so as private citizens. (Hear, hear.) It would be better to omit the clause.

The clause was put and negatived.

Clause 28, Officers' half-pay and pensions. "Volunteers and non commissioned officers of staff pensioned as ensigns in Army," was agreed to without discussion, as was also clause 29, "When not on actual military service commanding officers may discharge Volunteers. Governor's pleasure on cases of discharge."

Clause 30. "On actual military service officers and volunteers and permanent staff liable to Mutiny Act and Articles of War."

Mr. DRIVER wished to know whether the Volunteers were to be flogged. He should oppose the clause.

Mr. PARKES: As the clause stood the Volunteers would unquestionably be liable to be flogged, but it did not follow that they would be whipped.

Mr. WINDEYER said the tendency of the military law of England was to abolish flogging, as the difficulties of getting men to join the army were day by day becoming greater. With a view to prevent the possibility of any Volunteer being flogged, he would move an amendment. He should move the omission of the words "subject only to the proviso," with a view to insert the word "provided." He should be prepared to move another amendment in another part of the clause.

Mr. PARKES said he should support the amendment just moved. There was not one Volunteer but who would desire, when in active service, to be subject to the Mutiny Act. That Act was only directed to traitors and not good men.

Mr. DRIVER believed all the Volunteers were good men. There were many hon. members who did not know what the provisions of the Mutiny Act were. He should move that the clause be postponed, and the hon. member for West Sydney could then make the amendment which he desired to make.

Mr. PIDDINGTON objected to the proposed postponement of the clause. The force must be governed by some laws, and he thought that, while in active service, the Volunteers should be placed under the Mutiny Act. It would be the only means that could be devised to keep this force in order.

Mr. BURNS supported the proposal to postpone the clause.

Mr. PARKES agreed to the postponement of the clause.

Clause postponed.

Clause 31, "Corps may make rules, subject to Governor's approval."

Agreed to.

Clause 32. "Property of the corps vested in commanding officers, with exclusive right to use."

Mr. WINDEYER desired to know whether it was intended to have the property vested in the commanding officers of the force, or of the companies.

Mr. PARKES'S explanation was not audible in the gallery.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 33. "Subscriptions and fines, how recoverable."

Agreed to.

Clause 34. "Penalty for destroying, selling, pawning, or damaging articles issued to Volunteers."

Agreed to.

Clause 35. "Penalty for buying or taking in pledge articles issued to Volunteers."

Mr. WINDEYER moved, as an amendment, the insertion of the words, "or detained as security for any debt or demand," after the word "selling."

Amendment agreed to, and clause put and passed.

Clause 36. "Penalty for damaging or disturbing butts."

At the suggestion of Mr. PARKES, the words "or range" were inserted, and the clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 37. "Penalty for not keeping uniform in proper order, or wearing it contrary to orders."

Agreed to.

Clause 38. "Every officer non-commissioned officer and Volunteer and every officer and non commissioned officer of the permanent staff of the Volunteer Force shall be exempt from serving as jurors And a certificate under the hand of the officer commanding the Volunteer Force shall be sufficient evidence of the identity and right of any such officer or non-commissioned officer claiming such exemption."

Mr. PARKES said it was proposed to exempt all Volunteers from serving as jurors, and he thought the House would agree with him, that they ought to be exempt from serving in this civil capacity if they performed their services as volunteers efficiently.

Mr. WINDEYER should oppose this clause. There were about 1200 intelligent Volunteers in this city, many of whom were on the jury list, and as they were for the most part, trustworthy persons he should oppose the proposed exemption. There were many persons who would join the force in order to get rid of this duty.

Mr. PIDDINGTON should support the clause, but he would vote against it if he thought that persons would crowd into the force to get rid of the disagreeable duty of serving as jurors. He thought the statement that persons would so crowd into the force for this purpose was a condemnation of the force. He thought, in granting this exemption there should be some discretionary power, and that it should be only granted to an efficient Volunteer, and in order to secure this he would move the insertion of the words "after having served as an efficient Volunteer at least one year" after the word "Volunteer," in the first line.

Mr. PARKES said that his hon. learned and gallant friend who objected to this clause, was already exempt in two characters and could therefore afford to go in for the grand old privilege of serving as jurors, he never having acted in that capacity. If these gentlemen gave up so much of their time for the public good it was a small privilege that was proposed to be bestowed upon them in this clause. The number of Volunteers was never likely to be great. In adopting this clause the House would only be following the example of Canada, where a similar provision was in operation. Whether the clauses were passed or not he did not think it would affect either the spirit or the numbers of the force. He did not think many would be found to become Volunteers and thus place themselves under the Mutiny Act from so slight and unworthy a motive as that referred to by the hon and learned member (Mr. Windeyer).

Mr. WINDEYER did not deny that the duty of serving on juries was very irksome; but the number of the jury list was too small already, and he thought that a great deal of harm would be done by lessening the number of jurymen. He was, however, favourable to granting this exemption in the case of officers. He proposed the omission of the following words at the beginning of the clause:—"Every officer, non-commissioned officer, and volunteer and"

Mr. R. STEWART should support the amendment. He had himself experienced great discomfort and loss from having so frequently to serve as a juryman, but if the jury list were reduced the hardship would be increased. He was moreover averse to separating Volunteers as a class from the rest of the community.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought that if the duties of the Volunteers were so onerous that was a strong reason why "efficient" Volunteers should be exempted from service as jurymen.

After some remarks from Mr. CAMPBELL to Mr. PIDDINGTON,

The question that the words proposed to be omitted (by Mr. Windeyer) stand part of the clause, was then put and agreed to on division—Ayes 13, noes 10.

Mr. WINDEYER proposed to amend the amendment of the hon. member for the Hawkesbury by the omission of the word "one," with a view to the insertion of the word "five."

The question, that the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the amendment, was then put, and negatived. Ayes, 11; noes, 12.

After some remarks from Mr. PIDDINGTON,

Mr. PARKES said that it would be more consistent and straightforward to expunge the privilege from the bill than to confer it only after a period of five years' service. To adopt the amendment would be practically to nullify what had been done by the House. He hoped that the word "two" would be accepted in preference to "five."

Mr. WINDEYER thought that the exemption of a person from serving on juries for life was a privilege so important that it should only be conferred after a period of five years' service.

Mr. PARKES said that the exemption would not apply for life, but only for the period of actual service.

Mr. WINDEYER: The legislation would be on the assumption that the person would continue a Volunteer.

Mr. BURDEKIN thought the public interests would be better served by requiring them to take their fair share of responsibilities as citizens by acting as jurors, than by inducing persons to become Volunteers by exempting them from service as jurors. He would, therefore, extend the term as long as possible.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the hon. member paid the Volunteers a very poor compliment in asserting that their services were more valuable as jurors than as Volunteers. He should vote against Mr. Windeyer's amendment, which appeared a perfect mockery. If it was negatived, he should move that the term be eighteen months.

Mr. BURNS said he could understand the exemption when on duty; but seeing that the Volunteer force comprised a large body of intelligent men, who could afford to give their time to their civil duties as jurors, he could not see why they should be exempt after so short a period of service.

Mr. PARKES said it would be as well to let the clause go and recommit the bill so as to have the question decided by a fuller House. But do not let the bill bear upon its face that the Legislature agreed to this privilege in answer to the application of this body, and then make it a mockery by imposing this condition.

Mr. WINDEYER denied that the Volunteers had unanimously applied for this exemption, and contended that the officers were not elected to represent the views of the force with regard to legislation. He questioned whether they would not be doing an injury to the country and lowering the character of the jury list by making so many exemptions. He thought it a matter of regret that such a question should be dealt with by so thin a House. He suggested the withdrawal of the clause.

Mr SUTHERLAND said although there might be only 1200 Volunteers there might be 12,000 soon after this bill was passed, and he did not vote against this privilege being given them, because they did not deserve it, but because he thought it would be dangerous to the country.

Mr. SAMUEL voted for the clause under a misapprehension; he did not think it ought to be in the bill at all. If the number of Volunteers increased, as was to be expected after the passing of this bill, it would seriously affect the jury list.

Mr. PIDDINGTON hoped the committee would consent to an adjournment, as there was too thin a House to deal satisfactorily with this subject.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the Chairman left the chair, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next

The House, at two minutes past 10, adjourned until 3 o'clock this day.

NEW NOTICE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.

Mr. Burns to ask the Secretary for Lands,—When the new road from Deep Creek, near Cessnock, to Allandale Railway Station, will be opened by proclamation for public use?

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

M'GIBBON V. TIBBEY.

This was an action for slander by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, Presbyterian minister, against Mr. Charles Tibbey, late master of the Denominational school in connection with the church of which plaintiff was such minister. Six several slanders were declared upon. Besides the ordinary plea of not guilty—under which a defence of privilege was set up—there were pleas of justification.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Darley for the defendant.

The trial of this cause was not concluded.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY.

FIRST COURT

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

SENTENCE.

Sophia Templeton, convicted of concealing the birth of a child, was brought up for sentence.

Mr. DALLEY presented two certificates, one from Dr. Day, J.P., and the other from Mr. Ascough, J.P., of Windsor, speaking in the highest terms of the prisoner's character. A petition, signed by all of the jurymen who had tried the case, strongly recommending the prisoner to mercy, was presented to his Honor.

His HONOR sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT.

William Bruce was indicted for that he did, on the 23rd February, 1866, being armed, and in company with one Thomas Connell and others, assault one Luke Lacy, and take from him one gun, and assault one Joseph Richardson and take from him a watch and chain. And further, that the said William Bruce did on the 26th September, 1866, at Jerrabat Gully, feloniously harbour and give sustenance to the said Thomas Connell and others, well knowing that they had committed the robbery aforesaid.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. C. J. Manning, instructed by Mr. Joseph Leary. The Solicitor-General prosecuted.

Luke Lacey, a police officer, who, in February, 1866, was stationed at Araluen, deposed that on the 23rd of that month, he saw Thomas Connell, about 11 o'clock at night, at Morris's public-house, Mudmelong, four miles from Araluen. Thomas Connell was at the time in company with Tommy Clarke, the outlaw, and Pat Connell. Witness heard that Morris's store had been stuck up by these bushrangers, and, was going there (on foot in order to escape observation), when three men sprung out upon him. One held him, and the other two presented their rifles at him. These men then took him to the public-house and knocked at the door, demanding admission, which was refused. They battered the door and fired shots, which were answered by firing from the interior

of the house. After this had continued for some time, the bushrangers being unable to get into the house, took out matches and were about to set fire to the building, when Morris opened the door. Witness then saw Thomas Connell inside the house in custody of constables Woodlands and Richardson. The constables resisted the bushrangers, but had to surrender after a sharp struggle, and Tom Connell came out of the house. As soon as he did so he asked for a rifle and a mask which were given him. Witness did not recognise the fourth man, but knew the two Connells and Tom Clarke. The bushrangers took from constable Richardson a silver watch and chain, ransacked the house, collected a number of articles which they carried off, leaving the house about 5 o'clock in the morning. The bushrangers were all armed, and witness knew that Thomas Connell was one of them.

Thomas Woodlands, a mounted constable, who was on duty at Jingera, on the 26th September last, with constables Hughes and Egan, deposed that, about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, he saw Tom Connell, the prisoner, and Lucy Hurley, camping in the bush at the back of Jerrabigulla; the prisoner lived about twenty miles from there, and was a stockman; there were three horses standing near the party, two of them being saddled, and the other bare-backed and tied to a stump; the constables were about 150 yards from the party when they first saw them; Bruce called out, "Look out, Tom, here are the police;" Tom Connell sprang behind a tree and presented his rifle; constables Hughes and Egan dismounted, and as soon as they got off, Connell sprang upon the horse that was tied up, and galloped away; the witness pursued Connell, who had been previously called upon to surrender; Connell went through a scrub into which witness was following him when Lucy Hurley sprang out with a butcher's knife in her hand. Witness passed her, and followed Connell up a steep ridge, but had not gone far when his horse stood, being blown. He afterwards saw Connell in a creek below aiming his rifle at him; he fired, and saw Connell fall off his horse; he was going down to where Connell was, when he heard Hughes call for help; he went to him and found him struggling with Bruce. Witness told Bruce to take it easy, and the latter said he would, as he knew witness. The constables handcuffed the prisoner, and witness then went to look for Connell, but could not see any trace of him. The constables then took Bruce down from the hill on to the flat, when he refused to go with them; they put him on his horse which reared up, and witness being afraid that the animal would fall on its back let go the rein by which he was holding it. The horse sprang away, and Bruce called out, "Go it, you ——, you can't catch me." Constables Egan and Hughes pursued the prisoner, while witness took a short cut and intercepted him at the crossing place of the creek. There Bruce was again arrested. He refused to go with them, and laid down on the ground biting mouthfuls of the earth and spitting it up into the air. After going on in this way for some time he consented to proceed. They took him to the station. When within a mile of the place constables Egan and Hughes went on, and prisoner then offered witness £5 to let him escape. Witness did not see Lucy Hurley again until after she was arrested. The witness was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Manning, but nothing material in addition to the evidence already given was elicited. The witness said that the country where the encounter took place was very scrubby and mountainous—that he had seen the prisoner about half a dozen times before—that while they were pursuing Connell the prisoner was shouting and yelling "Go in!" "Be men!" and similar expressions; that the police were there for the purpose of arresting Connell, and not Bruce, against whom there was no charge, but who was regarded with suspicion; and that no arms were found upon Bruce.

William Hughes, another police officer who was present on the above occasion, corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness, and in addition deposed that when they were in pursuit of Connell Bruce called out "Be men—don't shoot him!" Witness asked Bruce whose horse he was riding; Bruce said "That's my —— business." Witness asked him who the man was that he was with; Bruce said again, "that's my —— business." Witness then pulled Bruce off his horse, arrested him for aiding Connell to escape, and secured him. Subsequently the prisoner managed to gallop off. Witness called upon him to stand, or he would shoot him. Prisoner cried "Shoot be ——! you can't shoot Bruce!" The prisoner was recaptured and taken to the station; he had a bottle of rum in his possession, and seemed to have been drinking.

Thomas Kennedy, a publican, residing at Michelago, deposed that the prisoner had visited his place on the 1st of June, 1866, on the evening of which day four armed bushrangers came on horseback and stuck up his (Kennedy's) store. Bruce was not one of the bushrangers. Witness had seen one of them since in gaol, and heard that he was Tommy Clarke. The witness swore that constable Moran, who had given evidence previously respecting this robbery, was dead—that he had seen him die.

George Fowler, who was present at the robbery of Kennedy's public-house, said that John Clarke [whom he had since seen in gaol, was one of the robbers. He believed also that Tommy Clarke was one of them but he was not sure. [The depositions of constable Thomas Moran, who had died since his evidence was given, were put in and read. The deponent detailed his having tracked a horse from Kennedy's public-house to the prisoner's place, and related the substance of a conversation he had with Bruce, who had acknowledged to having seen and conversed with Tom Connell and other bushrangers, who were sorting and taking the labels off the goods stolen from Kennedy's place, at the time.] Maurice Doyle, a bar-keeper at Kennedy's inn, at Michelago, deposed that he saw the prisoner there on the 1st June, 1866, and sold him three bottles of gin. Bruce took the gin away with him, going in the direction of his own house, which was about twelve miles from Kennedy's public-house. The witness saw the prisoner four or five days afterwards in the custody of the police.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

For the defence, Thomas Shanahan, a squatter residing at Michelago, was called. He deposed that the prisoner had been in his employment for about two years and eight months—that he had always found him honest and trustworthy—and that on the day he was arrested he had been sent by witness on an errand, which took him near Jerrabat Gully.

Mr. Manning addressed the jury for the defence. The Solicitor-General replied. His Honor summed up, the jury retired at 3 o'clock, and after deliberating for three hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS.

William Bruce was indicted for that he did on the 9th July, 1866, near Braidwood, being armed, assault one Kong Ah, a Chinaman, and rob him of one scarf pin, one saddle, and six papers, the property of the said Kong Ah.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was defended by Messrs. Dalley and C. J. Manning, instructed by Mr. Joseph Leary. The Solicitor-General prosecuted for the Crown.

The only evidence against the prisoner was that given by the prosecutor Kong Ah, a Chinaman, who being sworn by the blowing out of a match, and interrogated through an interpreter, deposed that he was a gold-digger, and that on the evening of the 9th July, 1866, he left Braidwood for Jembaicumbene, and when he had reached a place known as the Big-hill, about three miles from Braidwood, he was stopped by an armed man with black whiskers, and by the prisoner, who was also armed. These men took him off the road, and while the prisoner searched him the other man held a revolver to his head. They kept him in the bush for about half an hour, and then let him go. They took from him a scarf pin, which, finding that it was not gold they threw away, a number of invoices, which they tore up, and a saddle. The witness swore positively to the prisoner's identity.

For the defence a man named Roach was called who deposed, that he resided with his father on the Molonglo River, that he went to the prisoner's house on the 8th July, 1866, after two working bullocks, which, on the following day, the prisoner assisted him to drive for about four miles along the road—and that the prisoner's house was forty miles from Braidwood. This evidence tended to show that the prisoner could not have reached the place where Kong Ah was robbed on the evening of the 9th July. Constables Woodlands and Byrne were also called, and they proved that Tommy Clarke, the outlaw, lately executed, resembled the prisoner in face; that Pat Connell had large bushy black whiskers; and that at the period when Kong Ah was robbed Pat Connell and Tommy Clarke were in partnership.

Mr. DALLEY addressed the jury for the defence, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied, his HONOR summed up, and the jury, after deliberating for two hours and ten minutes, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

There being another charge against the prisoner he was remanded.

The Court adjourned at twenty minutes before 8 o'clock p.m. until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning.

SECOND COURT.

Before his HONOR Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

John Garton and James Whelan, on bail, were indicted for that they did, on the 16th of June, 1867, at Redfern, assault and rob one Matthew M'Ateer, of a £5 bank note.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Dalley, instructed by Messrs. Roberts and Gannon. Mr. Butler prosecuted for the Crown.

The evidence adduced for the prosecution was to the effect that M'Ateer, who had been employed as a railway guard, left his situation on Saturday, 15th June, and received his wages, which were paid with a cheque for £6 and some silver. He changed his cheque, receiving for it with other money, a £5 note. He wandered about town during the evening, drinking freely. As he was going towards his home he met the prisoners who lived near him, and they went with him to the Foresters' Hall Hotel, in Bullanaming-street, Redfern. The three remained in this public-house, drinking, until long after midnight, when M'Ateer left by himself, intending to go home. Shortly after leaving the place he was assaulted by the two prisoners, who knocked him down, kicked him about the body and carried off his £5 and a certificate of character which he had upon him. He stated that the assault was committed upon him about 2 o'clock in the morning. It was moonlight, and there were houses near, but though he called for aid no one came to his assistance. Henry Miles Pilley, the proprietor of the Foresters' Arms Inn, deposed that M'Ateer and the prisoners had come to his house on the Saturday night; that he had cashed M'Ateer's cheque, giving him a £5 note and £1 in silver; M'Ateer left the house after putting the £5 in an envelope; the prisoners went in and out several times, and about a quarter of an hour after M'Ateer left, Pilley went into the parlour and saw the prisoners there; the prisoner Garton said, "We have not been out, Mr. Pilley;" witness said, "O yes, you have;" Garton said, "Well, Jem has not," to which Mr. Pilley again replied that "Jem had been out."

Mr. DALLEY addressed the jury for the defence.

Mr. BUTLER replied.

His HONOR summed up, and the jury, after two hours' consultation, acquitted the prisoners, who were discharged.

SACRILEGE.

Matthew Britton and John Lewis were indicted for that they did, on the 27th May last, feloniously break into the Roman Catholic church at Mount Carmel, and steal therefrom several vestments, a surplice, and a clock, the property of the Rev. Father O'Farrell.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were undefended.

Mr. Butler prosecuted for the Crown.

The prisoners applied for a postponement of the case on the ground that an important witness, one Mary Ann Lewis, could not be produced. This witness had given evidence against the prisoners at the Police Court. The application not having been made before the case was called on for trial, his Honor refused to accede thereto.

It appeared from the evidence that on the morning of the 28th of May the schoolmaster in charge of the Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church, on entering that building about 9 o'clock missed a clock and several cassocks, vestments, and albs from the vestry. On examination he discovered that one of the windows had been prised open from the outside, the cord used for opening and shutting it being broken in two places on the inside. Information was given to the police, and detective Powell examined the premises and instituted inquiries which led to suspicion falling upon the prisoner Lewis, who was apprehended on the morning of the 6th June. The prisoners occupied the same room in a house kept by a Mrs. Haydon, in Pitt-street. Detective Powell searched the room, and found under the bed of the prisoner Lewis certain pieces of linen which were identified by Mr. Hellery and Father O'Farrell as portions of the stolen vestments. He found also, behind the door, a merino skirt, which Father O'Farrell positively identified as a portion of his cassock. The detective also found a clock in a water-closet. The clock, however, could not be identified. He got, from a pawnbroker, named Madden, residing in Sussex-street, a linen petticoat, which was identified by Mr. Hellery as being a portion of a surplice. Other small articles—pieces of merino and lace—were given to Mr. Powell by Mrs. Haydon. The lace was identified as having been upon one of the albs stolen from the Mount Carmel church. The surplice was proved to have been pawned by a woman who gave her name as O'Neil. There was no evidence implicating Britten in the robbery, and none of the property was traced to his possession. It was proved that the prisoner Lewis had been seen in the Mount Carmel church on the Sunday before the robbery.

The prisoner Lewis called a witness named Hyde, a warder of the gaol, who deposed that he had served with Lewis in the army for some time, and that the latter had always borne a good character for honesty. It appeared, however, that Lewis had at that time borne the name of Michaels. Both the prisoners addressed the jury for the defence at considerable length, each trying to throw the guilt upon his comrade. Britten pointed out that he had given the police all the information which had led to Lewis's arrest. Lewis asserted that Britton had placed the stolen articles in his (Lewis's) bed, and then given information in order to shift suspicion from himself.

His HONOR summed up, and the jury after deliberating for an hour and a quarter, found both the prisoners guilty. They were remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned at a quarter-past 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock this day.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Judge MACFARLAND.

DAVIS V. FOSTER.

This was an action for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiff stated that he sold part of the goods in question, thirteen logs of timber, to the defendant for £6 10s., and they were brought from Port Stephens to Sydney by him. Defendant also brought five logs of timber which he had not purchased, and converted them to his own use. The value of these five logs was stated by plaintiff at £3 12s. The only count in the plaint was for goods sold and delivered, but Mr. S. C. Brown, who appeared for the plaintiff, contended on the authority of Roscoe, page 340, that where, as in this case, goods had been wrongfully taken, plaintiff might waive the count and sue on the implied contract. Defendant denied that the timber was the plaintiff's property, and alleged that he had brought it to Sydney on account of the plaintiff's brother, Ambrose Davis, to whom the logs belonged. Plaintiff (Walter Davis) averred that he had bought the logs from his brother, Edward Davis, and had paid for them by stores. Frederick Davis, another brother of the plaintiff, deposed to having witnessed the contract of sale for the thirteen logs; Foster offered to give 2s. a hundred for the logs, and the plaintiff agreed to sell at that rate; the timber was then at the Tea Gardens, Port Stephens, and the sale was made in Sydney. William Davis proved that the plaintiff had bought the goods from Edward Davis, and that they were placed at the Tea Gardens; he also stated that the defendant had admitted to him that he had bought the logs from the plaintiff. Defendant swore that he had never purchased the logs from the plaintiff, and that the thirteen logs which he brought to Sydney were the property of the plaintiff's brother, Ambrose Davis, who paid him freight for the carriage; he produced Ambrose Davis's receipt for delivery of certain logs, but the quantity specified in the receipt was different from that declared upon by the plaintiff. As to the five logs, he admitted that they belonged to the plaintiff and he was willing to deliver them on payment of freight. His Honor's verdict was for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, £10 2s. Mr. S. C. Brown for the plaintiff, Mr. R. B. Smith for the defendant.

HUMPHREY V. VALE.

This was an action in trover for the recovery of £100, the value of a steam-engine left by the plaintiff with the defendant. The defendant's case was that he took the engine not from the plaintiff, but from one Francis, to whom he returned it. Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Salomons for the defendant. His Honor reserved his judgment.

GRAY V. ALLEN.

The plaintiff sued the defendant for the value of damages done to a house and garden in the occupation of the defendant. Defendant had occupied the premises under a lease, by which he covenanted to keep the place in the same good order as it was in when he entered into possession; just allowance being made for wear and tear. The amount claimed was £25, and was for injuries to the papering and plastering of the rooms, and the neglect of the garden. Evidence was given on either side as to the state of the house and garden at the commencement and at the termination of defendant's tenancy, and as to the necessity and value of the repairs subsequently effected by the plaintiff and sued for in this action. Verdict for the plaintiff, £15. Mr. Salomons appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. C. Davis for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Charles F. Sarpy, George Fagg, Frederick Scantlebury, John A. Templar, and John Mackell.

The hearing of the rule nisi in Maxey v. Delany was postponed until Thursday next.

In the estate of Richard R. Randolph, an adjourned certificate meeting. Insolvent and his wife were examined, and the meeting adjourned until the 19th August.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Daniel Moyes, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Edmond Wall, a first meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of Henry Morgan, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of William Henderson, a first meeting. Fifteen debts were proved.

SURRENDERS.

George Lilley Borthwick, of Market-street, Sydney, painter. Liabilities, £607 5s. 8d. Assets, £208 1s. 1d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

William Doolan, the younger, of Riley-street, Sydney, carter. Liabilities, £22 19s. 2d. Assets, £2. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Joseph Clerkin, of Taree, Manning River, farmer. Liabilities, £141 16s. 1d. Assets, £1. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Robertson, of Bowling Alley Point, miner. Liabilities, £392 9s. 11d. Assets, £8 5s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, August 16.—At 10: Samuel Loveridge, first. William D. Stewart, special. At 11: Thomas Wallace, Strachan and Co., third. Strachan and Co., adjourned special, for examination. Terence O'Donnell, Andrew Lenehan, Thomas M'Mahoney, single. William W. Whyte, Daniel Regan, second.

Monday, 19.—At 10: William H. Aldis, adjourned special. At 11: Alexander Gilchrist, adjourned single. Willson and Co., adjourned examination. At Deniliquin: John J. Roberts, second. At Mudgee: Richard Yeo, single. At Orange: Owen Moriarty, single.

Tuesday, 20.—At Maitland: Henry J. Bennett, John Briant, single.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Monday, August 19.—After 1: Richard Randall Randolph.

Tuesday, 20.—At 11: William Batt, John Links, John James, Augustus Hake, James Sackville Grant, Benjamin Marsh, Martha Benyon, Charles Firman, Alexander M'Cowan, Henry Moon.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Day, Levey, Smithers, and Birrell.

Seven prisoners were brought before the Court. Two were fined 5s. each, and three 10s. each, for having been found drunk; one was fined 10s. for riotous behaviour; and John Cleary, found guilty of having wilfully broken two squares of glass, the property of William H. Paling, was ordered to pay 5s. damages.

On the summons paper were thirty-eight cases, of which one was postponed and seventeen were not prosecuted. On the prosecution of the inspector of hackney carriages, Jesse Hanley, omnibus driver, was fined £3, having pleaded guilty to having assaulted one Francis Manning. Six drivers were fined 5s. each, some for loitering and others for plying from places other than authorised 'bus stands. On the prosecution of the inspector of nuisances, William Hill was fined 5s. for breaking up the footway of Samuel-street; Isaac Elvin was fined 20s. for allowing the contents of a water-closet to soak therefrom; Stephen Hodges, of Campbell-street, was found guilty of causing a sheep to be slaughtered upon his premises, such premises not being licensed for that purpose as required by the Act 14 Victoria, No. 30, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of £5; nine persons were fined 5s. each for placing show goods upon the footway in front of their respective shops. Henry Easton appeared on summons to answer the complaint of his son, Henry Easton, the younger, for threatening language. Complainant deposed that he is a baker, carrying on business at the Glebe, and the defendant is his father; on Monday last defendant came to his shop and threatened to pitch him out; he is afraid, and wished his father to be bound over to keep the peace. Ordered to enter into a recognizance, with two sureties in £20 each, to keep the peace for three months, or in default of such sureties to be imprisoned three months.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Oatley, Thornton, Pinhey, and Jolly have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. R. A. Hunt.

Catherine Coghlan, 23, was brought up for protection. About 9 o'clock last night she went to constable Withington, in Woolloomooloo-street, and told him that she was quite destitute, and that she had left her child at its father's. The constable went to a house in Alfred-street, occupied by a Mr. O'Connor, who, she said, was the father of her child, and found the infant lying in the verandah. Prisoner said she had left her child at the house on Tuesday night, and it appeared that the woman at the house had put it outside on the floor of the verandah last night (Wednesday). Prisoner was taken with the infant to the lockup. Their Worships admonished her to take better care of her child, and sent her with a recommendation for admission to the Benevolent Asylum.

Isabella Kerr, 35, was apprehended by senior constable Brennan, under warrant, charged with being of unsound mind and likely to commit an offence for which she would be liable to be indicted. When taken in custody, she said she was glad she was going with the constable, as she would get a certificate of marriage. Charles Fenton, a labourer, living in Druitt-street, at whose instance the warrant was issued, had seen her on several occasions take up a knife and attempt to cut her throat. She was frequently violent and knocked her head against the walls of the house. She appeared to be under the delusion that she was married to Fenton, and was said often to go out in the middle of the night to look for him. He had known her for about nineteen years, and his mother had been keeping her out of charity. After a medical examination by Mr. Becke and Mr. Egan, both of whom had known her for some time, both came to the conclusion that she was of unsound mind. She was committed to Darlinghurst gaol until delivered in due course of law.

James Lysaght who had been remanded from the 12th for medical treatment in gaol, on the ground that he was suffering from mental derangement, was again brought up, but as there appeared to be no improvement in his condition he was further remanded for treatment until the 22nd.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock: Rose v. Woodland, for judgment; motions and petitions.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30: Brown v. Thorn, minutes.

BANCO COURT.—M'Gibbon v. Tibbey, part heard; Tibbey v. M'Gibbon; Glass and others v. Single; Friend v. Luke and others; Dickson and another v. Yeomans; Munro v. Bucknell.

DISTRICT COURT.

CA. SA. MOTIONS.—Rehearing, Sue v. King; new trial motions, Howell v. Kicman.

CAUSE LIST.

4379 Watkins v. Amos	4520 Neily v. Gee and Wife
4518 Hookham v. Renwick	4523 Pallen v. Shane
4519 Lord v. Metcalfe	4525 Cox v. Sanders.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 3.

THE Sovereign whose advances upon China are causing so much uneasiness in certain quarters, is now the guest of the Emperor Napoleon. His Czarship arrived, with his two eldest surviving sons, his Ministers, and a suite of about thirty persons, at half-past 4 on Saturday afternoon.

The Imperial train, and a company of marshals and chamberlains, had been sent to meet him at the frontier; the Emperor with his staff went to receive him at the station, which was handsomely decorated, and filled with official people and Russian ladies, all glorious with uniforms, crosses, and gay toilettes, and all Paris, of course, turned out to see the *cortége* go by. The meeting between the two potentates was exceedingly friendly. The town was dressed out with flags, and the line of the *cortége*—by the Boulevards, Rue de la Paix and de Rivoli to the Louvre, and across the interior courts to the Tuileries—was densely crowded from one end to the other. All the principal Poles here resident have gone out of town, and will remain away until he is gone; but the unstable Parisians, who are never weary of "sympathising" with Poland, gave the Czar a magnificent reception. It appears that Russian etiquette condemns the Sovereign to show himself only in a closed carriage, and, accordingly, instead of our curiosity being gratified by the sight of the Czar and his sons, and his Ministers, displayed for our gratification in open carriages, we could only get such glimpses of our august and illustrious visitors as were afforded by the plate-glass sides of the state carriages, magnificent affairs, made up principally of that substance and gilding, and drawn by superb black horses in resplendent harness, and beautified by effulgent Mercuries. The line of the Imperial drive was hung with flags, the houses were crammed with gazers up to the chimney-pots, and as the weather was fine, the scene was exceedingly striking and brilliant. The usual hedge of troops was dispensed with, and only an occasional policeman was visible at the corners of the streets, employed mainly, after a certain hour, in preventing the intrusion of vehicles upon the line of the *cortége*. The Emperor seemed to wish to show the Czar that the popular demonstration was entirely spontaneous, and to let him see what Paris could do, from her own initiative, and left to act in her own way. Notwithstanding the disappointment caused by the boxing up of the august visitors in close carriages, when nobody had dreamed of their being in anything but open ones, the Czar was lustily cheered, all along the route, and bouquets were occasionally thrown from the balconies as he passed. The appearance of the line of the *cortége*, sanded and watered through all its extent, hung with flags, and filled with the orderly, good humoured crowd of Paris, was, as usual, on all such occasions, exceedingly fine. A detachment of the Guard, with their gay little pennons flying, opened the way, riding on in a wedge and cleaving and driving back the crowd, which was so dense and had so completely filled the thoroughfares from side to side, that it seemed impossible for the carriages to pass. Lancers escorted the splendid carriages on either hand; and a second detachment of troops closed the *cortége*, the crowd closing in behind the gay pageant as it passed, and rendering locomotion impossible for all sorts of vehicles for fully an hour. Court ladies, ambassadresses, and leaders of fashion were fain either to sit resignedly in their carriages, and let the tide of good-humoured pedestrian humanity surge by them, or to get out, and go home on foot.

The Emperor, meantime, took his guest straight to the Tuileries, where the Empress, in a beautiful toilette, with the Queen of the Belgians, and the Grand Duchess of Russia, and all the Court, were waiting for his arrival, at the foot of the principal staircase. On reaching the Tuileries, the Czar having been presented to the Empress, and having kissed her hand, the Empress took his arm and led the way to the Salle des Maréchaux, followed by the Emperor leading the Queen of the Belgians, and the Czarowitch giving his arm to the Grand-Duchess; the rest of the company coming after them. The presentation of the people of the Court to the Emperor, and of the Russians to their French Majesties, occupied half-an-hour; after which the Russians again entered the carriages, and the Emperor accompanied his guest to the Elysée, the *cortége* passing down the broad central avenue of the garden, lined with troops of the Guard, and crowded with spectators.

No sooner had the Emperor returned to the Tuileries than the Czar reviewed the troops of Light Infantry appointed to guard the Elysée during his stay; and having addressed a few friendly words to the men, and a few compliments to the officers, he proceeded to the grand saloon of the palace, where he speedily received the visits of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, mother of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, the bosom friend of the deceased Czarowitch, of the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Prussia, and Prince Louis of Hesse, who, with Princess Alice had arrived at Earl Cowley's the day before.

The Czar, who appears to be incapable of fatigue, went off, with the two Grand Dukes, immediately after these receptions, called on Princess Mathilde, returned the visits of the King and Princes, received all the personages of his household and the officers appointed to his service to dinner, and then went with the two Grand Dukes, to see the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein,"—Offenbach's comic operetta, the great success of the season—at the *Variétés*, going out and walking about the Boulevard between the acts, unrecognised by the swarms of *flâneurs* similarly employed, who little suspected that they had the Czar and his son in their midst.

The Emperor, who is said to be one of the finest looking men in Europe, and who is very tall, is less able to forget his sovereign dignity than any other crowned individual of our day. He holds himself so upright that he seems actually to bend backwards, and is cold and almost stern in manner when he first begins speaking, but soon relaxes, and as he speaks on becomes, say those admitted to the honour of conversing with him, most fascinatingly agreeable. A foreigner who had watched him as the Imperial *cortége* passed along, remarked—"He is a man of iron, and looked as upright and grim as a man of iron could be; your Emperor, as he sat under the shoulder of his tall and lofty guest, looked like a fly beside him." Next day the Emperor went to the Russian Church in the morning, and to the races in the afternoon; a tremendous crowd having assembled to see the numerous company of Majesties and Highnesses who filled the Imperial tribune. The Czar and his sons went down into the weighing-ground, and tried to walk about, but the crowd was so dense that they gave up the attempt, and returned to their seats. The Emperor, who had thought of joining them, seeing the impossibility of doing so, prudently remained in his place. After the races, the Czar proposed to go to St. Cloud, and visit the Prince Imperial, who is staying there for change of air. The Imperial and Royal people accordingly set off for that beautiful suburban palace, whose grounds almost join the Bois; and on their return to town, witnessed the curious spectacle of the return of the thousands of vehicles that were conveying their occupants back from the races, and then dined at the Tuileries, where a grand banquet of 300 covers was given in honour of the Northern Bears. After the dinner, the Majesties and Highnesses went to a magnificent ball given by the Emperor's charming cousin, the Duchess de Mouchy.

The King of Prussia is expected to-morrow, and will be lodged at the Tuileries; it is feared that the Parisians may not be "over and above" amiable in their reception of his Prussian Majesty and Count von Bismarck, towards whom their statements are anything but affectionate. There is to be a State performance at the Grand Opera to-morrow night. No fewer than seventeen Majesties and Highnesses are to be present in the Imperial box, which has been greatly enlarged for the occasion. At first it was intended to close the house to the public only admitting the guests invited by the Emperor's orders; but it was at last determined to reserve only one-third of the house; allowing the remainder of the places to be disposed of as usual at the doors. The prices of the seats have been tripled by the manager, but there can be little doubt that every corner will be crammed even at those merciless prices.

The young Princess della Cisterna, whose marriage with the Duke of Aosta has just been celebrated, in presence of all the members of the Royal Family, at Turin, had a narrow escape of her life only a few days before her entrance into the House of Savoy, the horses of her carriage taking fright and running away at the top of their speed. The young Princess and her *gouvernante*, fearing that the carriage would be dashed to pieces against some obstacle, jumped out, and fortunately escaped without injury, but the coachman was severely injured. The King of Italy, Prince Umberto, and the young Duke and Duchess of Aosta are expected here very shortly. The bride, who is the richest heiress of Italy, has had her property settled on herself, apparently, by the wish of the Royal Family.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

The King of Prussia's arrival, on the 4th, was the signal for the gathering of fully as dense a crowd as turned out to behold the entry of the Czar; but the attitude of this crowd offered a singular contrast to the manifestation of the 1st instant. There were no signs of hostility; but the crowd was perfectly silent, and scarcely a hat was raised as the *cortége* drove by. Not to create a feeling of jealousy between the different quarters of the town, the King of Prussia was conveyed to the Tuileries by the new Boulevard de Sebastopol, and the Rue de Rivoli, a very fine line of thoroughfare, but not equal, in point of traditional interest and *prestige*, or of picturesque effect, to that of the old Boulevards and the Rue de la Paix, by which the Czar made his way to the Tuileries. The Boulevard de Sebastopol was sanded and decorated with flags, as the others had been; but the dense crowds that lined the broad artery, on either hand, contained a far larger proportion of "the unwashed" classes; and though a great number of elegantly-dressed people were mixed in with the popular element, the general effect of the gathering was by no means the same. The ceremonial, carriages, and general arrangement of the affair were similar to that observed on the former occasion. The Emperor went to the railway station and accompanied the King to the Tuileries, where the Empress, with a numerous group of august visitors and official people, was waiting to receive him at the foot of the Grand Staircase. As the King was to lodge at the Tuileries, he was, after the presentations, conducted to the part of the palace known as the Pavillon Marsan, and afterwards entertained at a grand dinner by his hosts.

The series of *fêtes* that had set in with such determination at the date of my last has gone on with unexampled vigour up to the present time, troubled only by the insane attempt on the life of the Czar, which has roused such intense indignation up to the present writing; the magnificent review of the 6th thus unhappily emphasised in the memory of the Parisians, being one of the most splendid pageants of the kind ever witnessed, and the entertainments at the Russian and Prussian Embassies, and the Hotel de Ville being the most artistically magnificent affairs of the kind on record.

The would-be assassin, who came so near making the Czar's visit memorable in a way that would have created such a turmoil in this hemisphere—Berezowski—is a young Pole of Warsaw, only twenty-two years of age, of mild and inoffensive appearance. He had fought in the ranks of his countrymen, against the Russians, at the age of 16; and his hatred of the yoke that presses on his country is said to have been intensified by the exile of his father to Siberia, where he died of the hardships to which he was subjected, and atrocious ill treatment heaped on his mother and sister by Russian persecution. He had worked in the foundries of Cail and Co., and other French ironmasters, but seems to have been living in this city, on charity, for a year past. The project of shooting the Czar appears to have entered his mind on seeing the latter going in state to the opera; and as the proposed review appeared to him to offer the best chances of carrying out his project he purchased a pistol, for which he paid the modest sum of nine francs, which amount he paid out of an allowance of 32 francs he had just received, in charity, from the bureau of Public Assistance at the Hotel de Ville. Had his pistol been of better quality, the result of the mad attempt of the 6th might have been very different.

It seems that the two Emperors and the two Grand-dukes, on the conclusion of the magnificent review, got into a double-seated open carriage, while the Empress and the King of Prussia got into a landau with one seat only, and drove back to Paris at a quicker pace than the other. The crowd was enormous, and the Emperor Napoleon, with a view to avoiding the press, was heard to say to the coachman, as the carriage approached a cross-road, "Turn to the left." It was precisely at that point that Berezowski was waiting for the approach of the carriage, with his pistol concealed under the breast of his coat. Hearing the Emperor's order, he moved forward, and took his aim accordingly. But the press of the crowd was so great that the coachman could not obey that order, and was forced to turn to the right, thus, unconsciously, taking the Czar out of the range of the assassin. At the same time, Colonel Raimbaut, one of the Emperor's equerries, who was riding beside the carriage, seeing a man in the crowd make a sudden movement and approach the carriage, supposing that he was going to present a petition—which is prohibited by law—spurred his horse forward against the supposed petitioner, at the same time pushing back his uplifted hand, when the pistol went off, the bullet striking the head of Colonel Raimbaut's horse, whose blood spurted out upon the occupants of the carriage. The pistol having been clumsily loaded with two balls, and Berezowski pressing the trigger with too great eagerness, caused the pistol to burst, shattering his own hand. The crowd, enraged at the attempt directed against a guest of France, and equally dangerous for the Emperor himself, closed upon the assassin with shouts of "Let us hang him on a tree! Let us hang him on a tree!" and seizing him with this intention, had torn his clothing from his body, and would certainly have executed their threat but for the arrival of a posse of policemen, who formed a hedge round the object of the popular fury, their chief exclaiming, "This man belongs to the tribunal!"

Meantime, the sight of the hereditary Grand-Duke, covered with blood, had put the two Emperors into an agony of anxiety and alarm. The Emperor Napoleon had hastily passed his hands over the young man's person, exclaiming, "Prince, you are wounded?"

"No, Sire," replied the Prince, "but you?" They then perceived that, although the Czarowitch had been the most bespattered, all were spotted with the horse's blood.

"Sire," said the Emperor, addressing the Czar, "*we may say that we have been under fire together*," and, standing up in the carriage, he lifted up his hat and exclaimed, "No one is hurt!" The shouts with which this declaration were received are described by those present as perfectly deafening. It is said that the occupants of the carriage, in the excitement of so narrow an escape, threw themselves into each others' arms, embracing *one* another in Continental fashion.

The whole scene took but a few moments to enact, and the Imperial *cortege* then drove rapidly back to the Tuileries. The Empress's first exclamation on being informed by the Emperor of what had occurred, was this:—"Oh! if it had only been you, and you had been only wounded," meaning that, if the Emperor could have escaped with merely a wound, she would have preferred that the attempt should have been directed against him rather than against their guest; after which somewhat incoherent ventilation of her feelings, she burst into tears and wept bitterly at the thought of the catastrophe that might have been. She next ordered her carriage, and hastened, with the King of Prussia, to the Czar, to felicitate the Czar on his escape.

Colonel Raimbaut, summoned to the presence of the Czar, was decorated by him with his own hands. "Monsieur Raimbaut," said the Czar, "there are sixty millions of subjects in my dominions. At this moment, not one of them is ignorant of your name. You *may* judge, therefore, of the sort of reception which awaits you in Russia, if you should ever make us a visit." Sent for also by the Emperor, the Colonel was embraced by the Emperor, and presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The horse died in the night. The unhappy Berezowski was conveyed to prison in the first cab that drove by, and of which the police took possession, compelling a couple of ladies, who were in it, to quit the vehicle. The thumb and two fingers of his left hand were terribly shattered, causing him intense suffering. His hand having been dressed, he was examined by the proper authorities. He constantly asserted that he had no accomplices, that no one had known of his intentions, and that he only regretted not having succeeded in avenging the wrongs of Poland by killing the *Czar*. "But you have not only insulted France, in the person of her guest, you might also have killed the Emperor," said the examining magistrate. On which Berezowski burst into tears, and declared that he had not wished to harm the Emperor, whom he greatly respected, nor to outrage the French people for whose sympathy for Poland he was *sincerely* grateful. The unhappy youth was then taken to the prison of the Conciergerie, where he is awaiting his trial.

The ball, after passing within an inch of the Emperor's forehead, and striking the horse of the equerry, glanced off across the road, and inflicted a slight wound on the cheek of a lady who was walking back from the review.

The indignation awakened by this preposterous attempt has been shared by all Paris, and in fact by Europe generally. Thousands of persons called to inscribe their names at the Tuileries and the Elysée. The Poles resident here have sent an address to the Czar, disclaiming for Poland all complicity in the attempt; an illumination was got up spontaneously by the townspeople, and addresses, expressing horror of the attempt, and felicitating the Emperor on its failure, are coming in from every part of France.

The Czar, who had celebrated his entry on French soil by the proclamation of a general amnesty for all who were implicated in the last Polish movement, will, it is thought, request the Emperor to pardon Berezowski.

The feeling of enlightened persons, on learning of the mad attempt in question, will probably be very similar to that expressed by the Crown Princess of Prussia on hearing of what had occurred.

"What is to be done with those Poles? They are just like the Italians. Always a pistol or knife in their hands! There is no counting upon them, no confidence to be placed in them; they are always ready for some deed of violence. (A pause, during which the future 'Empress of Germany' seemed to be lost in thought, her forehead resting on her hand; then, breaking silence, she continued). *Those poor Poles! If I had suffered as they have done, I dare say I should do just the same!*"

Personally, the Czar has made a good impression on the Parisians. His stately ways and handsome person seem to answer completely to the dignity of his position; the affability of his manner, the kindly expression of his fine blue eyes, and his pleasant smile, always win the sympathies of those who come within the circle of their influence. The young Grand-Dukes have not made any marked impression, either way.

The King of Prussia, strange to say, is one of the most charming, agreeable, kindly old gentlemen imaginable. Tall handsome, stately, and simple, and with a fund of cordiality that delights all who come near him, he has quite taken the Parisians by surprise. Count von Bismarck, too, with his comfortable, well-padded figure, white hair, and joviality, looks anything than the Ogre, the secondary German States have found him to be; and the visit of the pair is melting away the anger with which they were regarded by the Parisians.

PARIS, JUNE 18.

After the excitement of the attack upon the Czar, we have been the admiring spectators of the Mediæval glories at Pesth, where the King and Queen of Hungary have just been crowned with all the semi-barbaric splendour of the palmy days of Hungarian supremacy. Full details of the ceremony would fill the present letter to overflowing, suffice it then to say that the preliminary stay of the Imperial pair at the Castle of Ofen (as the Hungarians call Buda), the solemn vigil of the King-elect in the cathedral, the complicated ceremonial of the coronation, and all the traditional forms of rejoicing handed down from the middle ages, have been scrupulously executed by all concerned. The mound, formed of earth brought from all the provinces of the kingdom, in front of the cathedral, was ridden up by the King-elect, in antique toggery of the most brilliant description; and on its summit he waved his glittering sword, as per tradition, to each of the four points of the compass, swearing to defend Hungary against all her foes, even with his life (if necessary). The splendid white charger ridden by the King, and loaded with the gold and jewels of his trappings, had been driven up and down this mound every day for a fortnight amidst a rehearsal of military music and the shouts of "*eljen!*" (a cognate of the Anglo Saxon "hail!") so that he was not in the least startled by the frantic din of cannon, trumpets, and acclamations which burst forth from the multitude as the king descended from the mound. The ceremony in the Cathedral was as gorgeous as such a pageant could be. The Royal pair, and all the great Magnates, in the sumptuosities of the old costumes and of countless jewels, the archbishop and bishops in the full blaze of ecclesiastical finery, only M. Deak (the patriotic leader who has brought about the present reconciliation between the Emperor and the Kingdom, and by far the most powerful man in Hungary) who was in plain clothes, said to have been anything than new. The Empress wore a crown that had been originally made for Maria Theresa, but never worn by her. It is of silver, but so thickly covered with jewels that the setting is scarcely visible; one of the diamonds is valued at 70,000 florins, one of the pearls at 9000. Two rose diamonds, close together, are so similar in water, size, and cutting, that they seem to form only a single stone. Eight others are as large as a good-sized bean. These stones were formerly incrusted in the metal; but the Empress Elizabeth wishing to have them set clear—a style of setting which adds enormously to the brilliancy of the effect—the Crown had been taken to pieces to meet her wish, and it was then found that the jewels and pearls, which had previously been estimated at two millions, were really only worth one million. The Kaiser was crowned, of course, with the venerated Crown of St. Stephen. After the coronation, the King and Queen were led in state to the Banqueting Hall of the palace, where their hands were washed, and the dishes handed to them, by the Metropolitan and the great dignitaries of the kingdom; while the populace feasted on an ox and sheep roasted whole in the Cathedral Square. The presents offered to the King and Queen, in accordance with ancient custom, consisted of bread, salt, wine, a fat calf, and twelve fat sheep; also a certain amount of the new gold, Hungarian coin, minted specially for distribution among the populace on the occasion, the pieces intended for the Queen being offered to her in a gold casket of superlative workmanship.

The King celebrated his solemn reconciliation with Hungary by a general amnesty for all political offences for the whole Empire, and by a graceful decision—bearing, however, evident testimony to the action of Nemesis—he set apart the large sum which the country always offers to its king on his coronation, to the endowing of an asylum for those who were wounded in the struggle of 1848. Truly may Hungary be satisfied with the "revenges" brought about by "the whirligig of time." She has fought unflinchingly, suffered unyieldingly, and has now gained all that she has asked for, all for which the blood of her noblest children, the tears of her widows and fatherless have been shed, without stint, to achieve. She is rejoicing; as she may well be. She has her own, separate Government, her own Chambers, her own Ministers, only two of whom—those of War and of Foreign Affairs—are common to the rest of the Empire. The Emperor, as King of Hungary, is the supreme head of the Hungarian army, and can make peace and war, and employ the Hungarian troops as he sees fit, but the Hungarian Diet must fix the number of troops to be raised and the mode and time of recruiting, as well as the amount and distribution of the Budget. The division of the Austrian Empire into two nearly independent halves is thus an accomplished fact. What will be the consequence of this new order of things it is not easy to foresee. The German element of the Austrian nation holds itself to be better educated, more industrious, more civilised, less Oriental than its Hungarian fellow-subjects, and although this may not be quite true as between the best class of Germans, and the best class of the Magyars, it is undoubtedly true of the mass of the respective populations. The small German element of the Austrian Empire, strong in its connexion with the great German nationality, imposed its supremacy on the other races held together under the mongrel sceptre of Austria; and still thinks that it has a moral right so to rule. It is something as is the case with England and Ireland. Individual Irishmen may be and are fully the equals of the highest specimens of humanity on the East side of St. George's Channel, but the great bulk of the population is far less intelligent, patient, industrious, amenable to law, and capable of rightly using political power, than the mass of the English people. Will the German portion of the Kaiser's subjects be content with an allegiance from which they gain nothing? Will they not rather turn their eyes towards the Confederation, a union which offers them advantages that they cannot find in any other combination. When the States of South Germany shall have united themselves to their Northern brethren, as they will evidently do before long, will not Vienna come to the conclusion that she has more to gain under the sceptre of the future Emperor of Germany than under that of the Hapsburgs? Will the Kaiser, in such an event, be able successfully to dispute with the Sclavonic races for the last prize left unappropriated in Europe, viz., the possession of the valley of the Danube. Despite, therefore, the rejoicing of Hungary, and the conviction of Europe that the reconciliation between the Kaiser and Hungary was a matter of vital necessity to the former, it is not surprising that the other nationalities bound up in the dominions of the Hapsburgs, are looking dubiously on the signs of the times, and are far from sharing the jubilations of the triumphant Magyars. The rejoicings at Buda were curtailed of much of their programme by the death of the unfortunate young Archduchess Mathilda, cousin of the Emperor, and equally remarkable for her beauty, goodness, and cultivation, who has added one more to the long list of victims to the modern Moloch, crinoline. The unhappy young Princess who was to have been betrothed to Prince Humbert, of Italy, is supposed to have stepped unawares upon a match, for when looking through one of the windows of her father's palace, in a room in which there was no one but herself and her *gouvernante*, she suddenly felt a great heat, and found that all her underclothes were on fire. She rushed wildly from the room, the flames spreading to all the rest of her clothing; and, before they could be extinguished, she was burned so fearfully that there was no hope of saving her. To diminish the horrible torture of such a state she was kept constantly in a bath; but a slight amelioration having apparently set in, her father, the Archduke Albrecht, had her removed in a litter to his country seat, just out of Vienna, hoping that change of air might be beneficial. She seemed to bear the moving well, dozing constantly; but expired just as she had arrived. Her face and arms had escaped injury, but nearly the whole of her body was an immense and horrible wound. She recognised her father, who was bending over her in an agony of sorrow and apprehension, threw her arms round his neck and expired. The balls and state galas which were to have taken place at Pesth were countermanded; the tragic fate of the young Princess, and the painful anxiety of Francis Joseph about the fate of his brother, having thrown a heavy gloom over the minds of the Imperial family.

The contradictory nature of the reports received from Mexico during the past month makes it impossible to arrive at any certain knowledge of what may have taken place there. The American papers had so often proclaimed the flight, capture, or disappearance of the Emperor, that it was clearly impossible to accept their statements as conclusive. But there now seems to be no doubt that the Emperor and the forces that remained faithful to him were compelled to surrender at discretion, at Queretaro, to the so-called Liberals, about the end of last month. According to some accounts, the unfortunate Prince was shot, with all his officers above the rank of lieutenant; according to others, Juarez was going to have him tried by a Court-martial. The American Government, having rendered the Empire impossible, is now urging Juarez to spare the life of the Emperor; and as that personage—a full-blooded Indian—with all the ferocity of a guerilla chief—declares his inability to effect this object, and is authorising, or permitting, the most atrocious massacres of the partisans of the Empire by his confederates, the Americans are beginning to find out that such a state of things cannot be tolerated as a result of the interference of their Government in Mexican affairs, and are openly announcing the necessity of annexing Mexico, so as to put a stop to these disgraceful excesses. The Mexican people, we have reason to believe—would have been rejoiced to see the new Government consolidate itself. The average of preceding Governments not having exceeded fifteen months, the Empire has lasted longer than any of its predecessors. Maximilian appears to have devoted himself unceasingly to the difficult task he had undertaken, and with a degree of success that augured well for the future. But the pressure brought to bear by the re-United States on the Emperor Napoleon, having compelled the withdrawal of the French forces, the new Empire could not contend with the scores of rival ruffians who (deadly foes previous to the establishment of the Empire, and probably to become foes again as soon as they have got rid of the common enemy) joined forces to effect, with the open aid of the United States, the downfall of Maximilian. The state of the Empress Charlotte is now said to be regarded as hopeless by her physicians; and her general health is declared to be such that her speedy release from the sorrows of her lot may be looked for. Whatever may have been the strength of the motives which induced the French Emperor so utterly to withdraw the support and sympathy without which the amiable Austrian Archduke would never have undertaken the difficult but noble task of reclaiming the magnificent Mexican territory from the hordes of brigands who have so long made it a desolation and a bye-word, one cannot envy his reflections on the every-way-tragic consequences of a project entirely of his own devising.

The King of Prussia and his Minister are "at home" again; the latter is said to be greatly pleased with the cordiality of his reception in France, and to have made the Emperor promise to return his visit by going to Berlin. The Czar is understood to have exacted a similar promise for St. Petersburg, and to have engaged to bring the Czarina to visit the Empress Eugenie in the course of the summer. It is now believed that the Prussian Minister will bethink him of executing the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague on behalf of the Northern portion of Schleswig. The Viceroy of Egypt and a number of heirs apparent have just arrived, the Sultan is to be here in a few days, the Court of Ulemas having at length decided that France shall be considered, during the stay of the Commander of the Faithful, as a part of the Ottoman dominion, to be given back, however, to its Giaour ruler on his Majesty's departure. By this neat little fiction the Sultan will be allowed to carry out his wish to visit the Exhibition without derogating from the prescriptions of the Koran, that forbid the successors of the Prophet to set their foot on soil not submitted to their sceptre. It seems, however, that we are not to have the Schah of Persia, or the Emperor of China after all; the Persian Ulemas having proved less tractable than those of Turkey, and the boy-Emperor being considered, by his mother and uncle, as too young to be trusted so far from the Flowery land. The Queen of Spain is coming; and the Parisians are so determined to have Queen Victoria on their list that, unwilling "to take 'no' for an answer," they have made up their minds that she is coming *incognito*, and so strongly that, should she not come, nothing will induce them to give up their conviction that she has been here.

JUNE 26.

The expressions of regret and indignation called forth by the attempt on the life of the Czar, and that might so probably have proved fatal to the Emperor Napoleon also, are still pouring in upon the latter from every part of France, as also, upon the Czar, from every part of Russia. The Russian Sovereign has sent to Madame Laborie, who received a slight wound on the cheek from one of the balls intended for him, a *souvenir* in the shape of a heart-shaped locket, containing a superb emerald, set round with diamonds; and the Czarina, whose affection for her husband is said to be unbounded, has now sent to the wife of Colonel Raimbaud a magnificent diamond necklace, the central stone of which weighs 10 carats, and is valued at 20,000 francs, while two others are of scarcely inferior value, and the rest are all of 2 carats each; the clasp contains an enormous sapphire, set round with pearls, and, from the large central diamond of the necklace depends a magnificent medallion, containing a miniature of her Majesty, set round with a triple row of pearls and diamonds. With this superb affair, which cannot be worth less than £12,000 sterling, is an equally superb comb, of pearls and diamonds, set in open-work, and worth £4000. These magnificent tokens of Imperial gratitude have been presented to Madame Rambaud by the wife of the Russian Ambassador at this court, in the name of the Czarina.

No fewer than nineteen Sovereigns, and near relations of Sovereigns, were in the Imperial box the night of the State visit to the opera. Paris is getting, in fact, a surfeit of royalty. We have now fully half a score of reigning Princes and their heirs; the Viceroy of Egypt, the Gothas, Weimars, the Tycoon's brother, &c.; but we don't think much of these. We are concentrating our imaginations and interest on the approaching visit of the Sultan, for whose entry all the old State-carriages of Louis XIV. that have been so long "laid up in lavender" at Versailles, are being re-gilt, re-lined, and furbished up to a dazzling point of splendour. Two of these wonderful vehicles—all glass, gilt carvings, pictures, and velvet—will be drawn by eight horses; the rest by four; and all the other items of the display are to be of similar magnificence. Paris is, literally, on the tiptoe of expectation; such a visit never, it is said, having been paid by a Sultan of Turkey to a Christian Sovereign. His Turkish Majesty was to set out on the 20th, to touch at Naples, coast Italy to Toulon, and come on to Paris without stopping. He may count on seeing such a crowd when he gets to this city as neither he, nor it, ever saw before. The Parisians have given up their speculations as to the presents the Grand Turk is to bring for the Empress and for Queen Victoria; the leading papers of the capital having given them a few broadsides on the impropriety of thus informing the coming visitor that he is expected to pay for French hospitality in this extravagant style. We have accordingly ceased to indulge in visions taken from the Arabian Nights, and implying our belief that Aladdin's lamp is an heirloom of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz, and are devoting our lively wits to discussing the way in which the Commander of the Faithful will acknowledge the salutations of the public, seeing that the fez could not be conveniently made to play the part of the European hat in the matter of imperial response to popular manifestation. Should the Sultan show himself without his fez, with its famous aigrette of diamonds, Paris would consider itself as most unkindly "sold;" but, with the fez, what way will the Sultan take to respond to the welcome Paris is prepared to give him? The *salamalek*, or wave of the hand, which is the Turk's substitute for the European touching of the hat, is only in use among the Sultan's subjects; will his Majesty, whose creed imposes on him the belief of his superiority over all the other monarchs of the earth, and who passes among his acclaiming subjects without taking the slightest notice of them beyond a benevolent expression of countenance (where such can be made forthcoming), pass through the shoutings and hat-wavings of Paris without a gesture of response to the same? The excitement caused by the debating of this knotty point will doubtless go on, *crescendo*, until the great event shall have solved the problem in its own way.

The King of Prussia's economical habits have not rendered the Parisians more amiable towards him. The Czar and his sons spent largely, purchasing in a style that gratified the vanity of the town; making gifts to hospitals; and leaving a couple of thousand pounds for distribution among the servants at the Elysée. But close-handed King William—the richest and most economical Sovereign of Europe—did not apparently leave anything worth mentioning for the servants at the Tuileries; made no presents beyond a few decorations, and is believed not to have purchased a sou's worth of anything. The Crown Prince and Princess bought as much as they could, but their Royal papa (the purse-keeper of all his family) having given them only a trifle of 15,000 francs for spending-money, they very soon got to the end of their tether, and were fain to admire only. And even of the scanty pocket-money thus allowed them, the young pair—excessively fond of pretty things—felt compelled to spend the greater portion in the Prussian section of the Exhibition. Both the sovereigns seem to have greatly enjoyed going about the town *incognito*. The Czar, in plain clothes, went through the principal streets, on the day of King William's entry, listening to the comments of the people, and stood in the crowd as his Royal brother drove by, to judge for himself of the welcome given to him, and which, from its utter silence and stillness, must have enabled him all the more correctly to appreciate the cordiality of his reception. Both of them went out on foot or on horseback, early and late, seeing the sights, studying the people, and apparently taking special pleasure in the life and movements of the Boulevards—that great out-of-door saloon in which every *true* Parisian feels himself more at home than in his own habitation.

The refusal of the Ulemas to allow the Schah to set foot on the soil of the Giaour, has caused great disappointment here. The arrival of the Queen of Spain—for whom, at the wish of the Empress, Baron Haussmann is to give the grandest *fête* of the season; the visit of Victor Emmanuel, and that of the Kaiser and his beautiful wife, will hardly console us for the absence of the Persian monarch.

Von Bismark seems to be still fencing with the provision of the Treaty of Prague that implies the retrocession of North Schleswig to Denmark. The Danes of that portion of the Duchy, after being subjected to every sort of persecution to compel them to renounce their nationality, are now being driven out of the Duchy by force. The leading Danish journal, the *Dagbladet*, is filled with appeals for help and justice to "all those governments not indifferent to everything but the price of cotton and the value of stocks,"—an indignant allusion to England that must seem very just from the Danish point of view. Prussia is buying up the territory of German princelings, and pursuing her plans for leading the States of Southern Germany to demand their admission into her orbit, and uneasy rumours of coming complication are again filling the air. It is supposed that France and Austria, equally sore on the subject of a Prussianised Germany, are tending towards an alliance for the stopping of Bismark's plans; and that Russia is joining Prussia, with a view to the furthering of her projects on Constantinople, when Western Europe shall again have fallen by the ears.

The Italian exchequer is still in the utmost disorder; the sittings of the Parliament are wasted in sterile discussions, and no acceptable scheme for getting the public finances into order seems to be forthcoming. The projected sale of the Church lands remains in abeyance, because it is now perceived that it would be impossible to find purchasers. Meantime, the Pope is making grand preparations for the imposing celebration of the centenary of St. Peter, which is to be marked by an extensive canonisation of new saints, and for which occasion the Bishops of all the earth have been invited to Rome, and are flocking thither in unexampled numbers. Brigandage is increasing in the States of the Church, and anti-Protestant riots have taken place in Sicily. Garibaldi's health is said to be failing. The marriage of the Duke of Aosta and the young Princess della Cisterna has taken place with great pomp; but the bride's mother has shrewdly reserved her daughter's enormous fortune, which cannot be touched by the Royal bridegroom. The young pair are now here, on a visit to Princess Clotilda. Prince Humbert, it is said, is not overmuch distressed by the death of the Archduchess Matilda, being bent, also, on marrying an Italian lady.

STELLA.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1467127

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 15.

Prairie, brig, 193 tons, Captain Fox, from River Mersey, V.D.L., 5th instant. Captain, agent.

Helen M'Gregor (s.), 140 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 13th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Fisher, Gregory, Stevenson, and Purcell. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

Eliza Goddard, brig, 164 tons, Captain Hurless, from Warrnambool 8th instant. Captain, agent.

Telegraph (s.), 367 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, from Brisbane 14th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Fillet child and servant, Messrs. E. R. Drury, Clark, Barrow, W. Andrews, and 25 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Claud Hamilton (s.), 530 tons, Captain Evans, from Hokitika 11th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Lowe, Messrs. Oliver, Howard, Frank, Rimmer, Kingsmill, and 48 in the steerage. P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 15.

Fanny Fisher, for Wellington.
Julia, for Baffle Creek.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 16.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 15.

Walter and John, from Cape Hawke, with 54,000 shingles, 4000 feet timber, 30 bags corn, 6 bales tobacco, 14 pigs, 3 coops poultry, 4 case eggs; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 40 bags bacon, 1 case butter, 3 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, 29 cases fruit, 188 bales hay, 25 bags maize, 2 hogsheads wine, 45 dozen brooms.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 15.

Walter and John, for Cape Hawke; Free Selector, for Macleay River; Messenger, for Lake Macquarie; Mountain Maid, Martha Ellen, Fox, for Newcastle; Æolus, for Tuross River.

IMPORTS.—August 15.

Syren, from Launceston: 120 bags flour, 1200 palings, R. M'Eachern; 800 bags flour, 1438 bags wheat, Barker and Co.

Eliza Goddard, from Warrnambool: 180 tons potatoes, Order.

Telegraph (s.), from Brisbane: 12 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 bundles skins, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 1 case fruit, Hargreaves; 1 cask fruit, 12 bags potatoes, Nipper and Bee; 2 packages fruit, 1 bag potatoes, P. James; 9 casks fruit, Griffiths; 3 packages fruit, Woodward; 1 case fruit, Clarke; 6 casks fruit, Herrod; 2 casks fruit, Cochrane; 26 kegs nails, Order.

Claud Hamilton (s.), from Hokitika: 5285 oz. 11 dwts. gold Union Bank; 14,539 oz. 12 dwts. 2 grs. gold, Bank of New South Wales; 8673 oz. 18 dwts. gold, Oriental Bank.

EXPORTS.—August 15.

Boomerang (s.), for Brisbane and Northern Ports: 5 quarter-casks brandy, 2 hogsheads rum, 1 quarter-cask 6 cases whisky, 18 cases geneva, 3 quarter-casks wine, 28 bags sugar, 2 hogsheads beer, 3 cases ginger wine, 6 bags salt, 10 bags flour, 2 packages, Tucker and Co.; 3 packages tobacco, 45 cases 1 quarter-cask whisky, 10 quarter-casks wine, 5 quarter-casks 2 hogsheads rum, 5 quarter-casks 27 cases 2 hogsheads brandy, 40 cases geneva, 19 packages tea, 8 hogsheads 34 bags sugar, 20 cases porter, 100 bags flour, 10 boxes soap, 149 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 20 half-chests tea, 21 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 15 bags flour, 22 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 1 package tobacco, 19 bags sugar, 9 packages tea, 22 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 9 bags sugar, 1 package tea, 10 packages, H. Beit; 1 package tobacco, 14 bags sugar, 7 packages tea, 56 bags flour, 35 packages ironmongery, 22 packages, T. and J. Skinner; 3 packages tobacco, 4 half-chests tea, H. S. Bird; 10 cases geneva, Moss and Alt; 2 hogsheads brandy, Brown and Co.; 6 packages tea, 1 package tobacco, 20 bags flour, 14 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 10 boxes tobacco, H. Solomon; 336 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 keg shot, 20 cases kerosene, 28 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 27 packages, J. R. Holdsworth and Co.; 2 cases, Duguid and Co.; 58 bags salt, 140 cases brandy, W. Wolfen and Co.; 6 bales bagging, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 8 hogsheads ale, 10 bags flour, 12 packages, J. Powell; 3 trunks boots, 4 packages, Saddington and Sons; 1 package, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co; 26 packages, Bennett, Brothers; 34 bags sugar, 4 packages tea, 31 packages, H. P. Palser; 2 packages tea, 9 bags sugar, 16 bags rice, 5 bags salt, 13 packages, J. Barlow; 3 cases drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 8 mats sugar, 6 packages tea, 10 bags flour, 7 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 13 bags sugar, 4 bags rice, 10 bags flour, 15 packages, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 1 case, L. Brodziak; 1 package tea, 1 package, J. Hurst and Co.; 1 case, W. Cordner; 15 bags flour, 12 bags maize, 5 bags bran, 40 bags potatoes, 1 keg butter, Webb and Booth; 180 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 3 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 package, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, J. Vickery; 2 packages, Coates; 2 cases, J. Sands; 2 cases, E. Vickery; 3 packages, Myers and Solomon; 1 case, W. T. Pinhey; 1 package, D. M'Call; 3 packages, Baptist and Son; 5 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 2 cases, Military Barracks; 1 package, H. C. Brookes; 50 bags flour, J. Wearne; 15 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 casks butter, 30 bags potatoes, 2 bags onions, H. Clarke; 1 case, Fox and Co.; 4 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 10 bags flour, R. J. Hardy; 2 cases, A. J. Watt and Co.; 2 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 case, Flanagan; 10 bags flour, 12 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 1 case, J. Baptist and Sons; 2 cases sewing machines, Stanford and Co.; 30 cases fruit, P. James; 6 cases fruit, Moss; 1 package, O'Doud and Co.; 6 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 cases, W. Reading; 4 kegs butter, W. Hezlet; 4 cases, Gordon and Gotch; 4 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 case, Beilby and Scott; 20 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 20 kegs butter, M. Hughes; 1 package bacon, 10 bags potatoes, 20 bags bran, 30 bags flour, 4 bags onions, 7 bags oats, 12 cases fruit, 1 case cheese, 6 cases oil, 2 cases jam, R. Vescys; 2 cases, Krefft; 1 case, Shepherd and Co.; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 4 packages, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 10 bags oysters, Emerson; 10 bags flour, 5 bags onions, 38 cases fruit, 2 cases jam, 5 kegs butter, 24 bags potatoes, 5 bags maize, 5 packages, J. Cameron; 2 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 case, J. Kohn and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Alice Cameron, this day, at noon; and the Auckland (s.), on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

For London.—By the Great Britain (s), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

For Mauritius.—By the Lion, on Monday, at noon.

MAILS PER BOMBAY, VIA SUEZ.

The Royal Mail steamship BOMBAY will be dispatched with the usual mails on Saturday, the 24th instant.

The times appointed for closing are:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, 23rd instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. on the 24th instant.

For ordinary letters, 11 a.m., Saturday, 24th instant.

For newspapers, 10 a.m., 24th instant.

All letters and newspapers posted in the Sydney iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on 24th instant.

Late letters will be received as under, provided the postage and fee are fully prepaid by postage stamps.

For what places.	Where received.	Up to what time.	Fee.
United Kingdom via Southampton	General Post Office.	Noon.	6d.
United Kingdom via Marseilles	General Post Office and Moore's Wharf.	1 p.m.	6d.
Ditto ditto ditto	Moore's Wharf.	1·45 p.m.	1s.

For any further information the public are referred to the Postal Guide, which is published monthly.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 15th August, 1867.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, August 15: Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton; Yarrow, brig, 231 tons, Captain Lowrie, for Wallaroo, via Newcastle; Scotsman, brig, 231 tons, Captain Hamilton, for S. S. Islands.

The s.s. Helen M'Gregor crossed the Clarence River Bar on Tuesday, at 6.30 a.m., passed Crowdy Head at midnight, and Seal Rocks at 10 a.m. on the 14th. At 5 p.m., when about fifteen miles south of the Nobbys, it blew a fresh gale from S.S.W., with a very heavy sea, and getting short of coals put back to Newcastle; left Newcastle at 10 a.m. on the 15th, and arrived at the Heads at 7 p.m. Strong S.S.W. wind and sea the whole passage. Cargo: 960 bags of maize and 16 bags potatoes.

The Telegraph (s.), left Brisbane on Wednesday, 14th August, at 7.30 a.m.; at 11 a.m. rounded Point Lookout; at 5.40 a.m. on the 15th passed Smoky Cape; at 11.45 entered Sydney Heads; 0.15 p.m. arrived at Company's Wharf, Sydney. Experienced light southerly winds and fine weather to the Clarence and fresh southerly and S. W. winds the remainder of the passage. Encountered a strong S. S. E. swell all along the coast. The run was made in forty-one hours from wharf to wharf. At 11 a.m. on the 15th passed the Boomerang, bound north, off Crowdy Head; passed the Grafton (s.), eight miles south of Seal Rocks; observed two schooners and a ketch lying in Seal Rock Bay, and saw two schooners one having a red burgee with white letters, running in for shelter.

The Claud Hamilton (s.) left Hokitika with 28,499 oz. gold on the 11th instant, at 10 a.m., and arrived at the Sydney wharf at 10 p.m. last night, making a fine run of 4 days and 12 hours. The passage from Sydney to Hokitika was accomplished in four days and a half. Experienced fresh easterly winds for two days after leaving Hokitika, since then a strong S.W. gale. She reports very bad weather on the New Zealand coast, and during the passage from Nelson to Wellington encountered a very heavy gale of wind, in consequence of which she was compelled to lay in Queen Charlotte's Sound for thirty-six hours. On arrival at Wellington Captain Evans was complimented with an address from his passengers. The Otago (s.) had arrived at Hokitika from Melbourne. On the 14th instant passed a large ship standing to the eastward under close-reefed fore and main topsails. 15th, passed another under same canvas. The bar at Hokitika was very bad, the Claud Hamilton being detained two days, and the steamer in coming out to her got on shore, and with such a valuable freight on board showed signals of distress, but eventually succeeded in returning to the harbour. The reports from the diggings were favourable. The Alhambra (s.) was about to sail with a large quantity of gold for Melbourne. The barque Harriet Armitage arrived on the 4th instant at Nelson from Newcastle.

A New Patent Lifeboat.—William H. Wylly, of Savannah, has recently invented and patented a new lifeboat, the description of which we take from the Savannah *Herald* as follows:—"The sides of this boat are made of gutta-percha, and are of four thicknesses, folding at the top, and fastened to the keel with rivets in the inner covering, which is made with air chambers placed at suitable distances and protected by the outer covering of gutta-percha. Through the air chambers a tube—made of gutta-percha or other flexible material—passes, with air pumps attached on the inside of the boat, by which means the boat can be inflated, and when inflated the sides are so cut that it naturally takes a boatlike shape. The keel is made of copper, and in two parts, so that when not inflated or in use it can be folded to one-half its length; the keel being made with two strong clamps, which can be folded back in order to allow the keel to fold, and when drawn out straight to hold it so by means of screw bolts. A copper cap covers the bottom part of the keel, and passes up high enough to cover the lower edge of the gutta-percha sides, and is riveted there securely. This cap makes a smooth joint, and also protects the boat from leaking. The seats are rested on copper bars, which are fastened to the keel, and fall outward towards the side of the boat by means of a half-hinge joint, thereby throwing the entire weight on the seat, not on the side of the boat but on the keel. The rowlocks are attached to the top of two bars, which are fastened to the keel, and are raised from opposite directions; one bar being made with a tenon which fits into a mortice in the other bar, and when placed in proper position will form an inverted V, thereby forming a brace, and this also falls out towards the boat's sides by means of a half-hinge joint. All these bars can be folded down on the keel when the boat is not in use; for the bolt which secures them is also a pivot for that purpose. The object of this invention is to provide a lifeboat which shall not only combine lightness, strength, and durability with safety, but be so constructed that it can be easily transported from place to place, overland or on shipboard; and the invention mainly consists in constructing the sides of the boat of guttapercha cloth, forming air chambers therewith; also in constructing the keel of the boat in two separate parts, which allows it to be folded up for transportation."

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 14.—Ann, barque, 277 tons, Noon, from Melbourne.
August 14.—Glenshee, barque, 317 tons, Macallister, from Melbourne.

August 14.—Eugenie, Dutch barque, 262 tons, Vanderbick, from Melbourne.
August 14.—Helen M'Gregor (s.), Muir, from Grafton.
August 14.—Grafton (s.), J. Creer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 14.—Cassina, barque, Dalziel, for Adelaide, with 333 tons coal.
August 14.—Affiance, barque, Frodsham, for Dunedin, N.Z., with 570 tons coal.
August 15.—Grafton (s.), for Port Macquarie.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 15.—Hercules, Jessie, Venture, and Woniora, from Sydney.

MARYBOROUGH.

ARRIVAL.

August 13.—Saxonia (s.), from Sydney.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

August 9.—Mariposa, from Sydney.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVAL.

August 8.—Ludwig, from Mauritius.

WALLAROO.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.—Aurifera, from Newcastle.
July 29.—Rangoon, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

CLEARED OUT.

August 7.—Europa, 190, Graham, for Sydney. Cargo: 270 tons flour, 309 bags flour.

The Meander came into harbour yesterday morning. About a hundred tons of coal were thrown out of her, when she floated and fortunately got clear of the reef. We understand that her hull is strained to some extent, and that in consequence she is making some water, but we have not learnt whether she is considered to be seriously damaged or not.—*South Australian Register*, August 8.

LYTTLETON.

DEPARTURES.

August 10.—Fairfield, for Newcastle.

HOKITIKA.

DEPARTURES.

August 2.—Hannah Newton, for Sydney.
August 3.—Sea Bird, for Newcastle.

The brigantine Hannah Newton was placed upon the hard, for an outside overhaul, as it was feared her bottom might have been injured when she was aground on the North Spit.—*West Coast Times*, August 1.

We gather from a telegram received yesterday that a fine brig, named the Vistula, had been totally wrecked at Omaru.—*West Coast Times*, August 7.

The Halcyon (s.), is ashore at the Grey and likely to become a total wreck.—*Wellington Independent*, August 3.

At last the unfortunate brig Esperanza has gained the Hokitika Wharf, after an unprecedentedly long passage of fifty-seven days from Melbourne, of which time she spent thirty-five days in the roadstead, detained there by at times shallow bars, and again by the bad weather and heavy surf that so much prevailed during the above period—one of the worst, we may remark, that has been ever experienced on this coast. The Esperanza sailed from Hobson's Bay on May 24th.—*West Coast Times*, July 22.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—August 15.

87 packages ship stores, A. S. N. Co.
5 cases corn flour, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
7 casks ironwork, 3 cases saddletrees, 3 cases saddlery, Blackburn and Co.
3 cases opium, A. Tange and Co.
25 cases candles, 1 case confectionery, 2 packages machinery, 3 cases saddletrees, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
554 packages machinery, T. M'Arthur and Co.
3 cases clothing, Giffard and Bros
1438 bags wheat, 880 bags flour, Barker and Co.
15 hogsheads brandy, Brown and Co.
11 packages iron safes, W. Mac Donnell and Co.
600 casks beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
20 cases bedsteads, 4 cases safes, 6 cases fancy goods, 27 cases vestas, Berens, Levi, and Co.
20 packages soap, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 case drapery, 7 packages calico, 500 casks beer, 64 cases galvanized iron, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
4 cases stationery, F. L. Edwards
2 cases drapery, C. Teakle
1 case books, W. Maddock
2 packages woollens, J. M'Covey
4 bales druggets, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
4 bags oatmeal, Peate and Harcourt
2 screw jacks, P. N. Russell and Co.
21 bars 115 bundles iron, 46 packages hardware, J. Keep
1 case stationery, F. M'Nab and Co.
30 hogsheads rum, 17 cases candles, Campbell and Co.
2 cases hats, 1 case steel, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
6 bales paper, 1 case paperhangings, J. C. de Voy
1 box tobacco, Agnew
46 cases vestas, 1 case books, 12 cases harmoniums, 4 packages 10 cases paper, 30 cases matches, 1 case caps, 36 cases glassware, 3 cases cards, 25 packages bags, 13 cases stationery, 6 packages hardware, 2 cases bagatelle tables, 43 packages fancy goods, S. Hoffnung and Co.
20 packages drapery, Beilby and Scott
1 package tobacco, J. Frazer and Co.
6 cases sewing machines, Stanford and Co.
8 packages drapery, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
23 packages apothecaries' ware, Elliott, Brothers
24 boxes glass, 300 drums tar, 100 drums oil, 320 kegs nails, 13 casks chain, 10 casks pitch, 10 casks paint, 4 casks colours, 10 packages hardware, F. Lassetter
1 case books, 2 cases cards, J. Jacobs and Co.
8 sheets lead, R. S. Sheldon
8 packages woollens, 1 case haberdashery, 1 case collars, 3 cases flowers, 6 packages drapery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
1 case books, G. Fox and Co.
125 cases beer, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
50 quarter-casks brandy, J. Frazer and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

August 14.—Rangatira (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

August 14.—Coorong (s.), for Adelaide.
August 15.—Jeannie Oswald, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

August 14.—King Oscar, from the South Sea Islands; Prince Regent, from Nelson; Clarence (s.), Queensland (s.), from Rockhampton.

DEPARTURE.

August 14.—Telegraph (s.), for Sydney.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURE.

August 14.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Sydney

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

August 14.—Heversham, for Hobart Town; Penola (s.), for Melbourne.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 15.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Moderate, and clear
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 15.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Queensland:				
Bowen	WSW. Fine			
Port Mackay	S. Fine			
Waverley	S., fresh. Fine			
Nebo	S. Fine			
Rockhampton	NW. Fine			
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	W. Fine			
Gayndah	W. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine			SW. Fine.
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			
N.S Wales.				
Tenterfield	SW. Fine, clear			W. Fine
Grafton	SW. Fine	30·63	55·	SW. Fine
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Armidale	SW. Fine	26 724	50·	W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine, clear			W., light. Fine
Murrurundi	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Singleton	W. Fine			NE. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Newcastle	WSW. Fine	30·084	56·	ESE. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine			SW. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine, clear			SW. Fine
Wollongong	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	28·000	54·	SW. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Orange	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	NE. Cloudy			Calm. Dull
Urana	Calm. Fine			Calm. Dull
Deniliquin	S. Cloudy, dull	29·972	53·	S., light. Cloudy
Hay	Calm. Fine			S., light. Cloudy
Moulamein	Calm. Gloomy			Calm. Cloudy
Balranald	ESE. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Euston	SW. Dull			S. Cloudy
Wentworth	S. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy, dull
Goulburn	W. Dull, like rain			W. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Araluen	NE. Fine			NE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm: Fine, clear			Calm. Fine, clear
Cooma	W. Dull, cloudy			W. Cloudy
Yass	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			W. Cloudy
Tumut	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Dull
Kiandra	WSW. Frosty	25·513	40·	WNW. Fine.
Albury	Calm. Cloudy	29·711	57·	Calm. Fine.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	NW. Hazy, dull	30·260	52·	
Queenscliff	W. Cloudy, fine	30·21	49 1	
Cape Schank	W. Showery	29·92	57·	
Cape Otway	SW. Cloudy, misty	29·957	55·	
Portland	SW. Fine	30·300	58·	
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	SW. Cloudy	29·656	52·4	
Adelaide	SW. Fine	30·238	55·8	
M'Donald Bay	SW. Showery			

Errata.—In the list of awards by the Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition to New South Wales, published in our issue of yesterday, two errors occur—the silver medal, for red wines, should have been for Wyndham; and the bronze medal, for extract of meat, to Tooth.

Parties furnishing are invited to attend Messrs. Bradley Newton, and Lamb's sale this day, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Flood, Castlereagh-street North, near Hunter-street.—Adv.

We are requested by Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen to direct the attention of merchants, grocers, shippers, and the trade generally to their extensive sale of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c., at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct the attention of painters, plumbers, paperhangers, and others to their sale, at the City Mart, this day, at 11 o'clock, of shipments assorted paints, paperhangings, gas fittings, &c., &c.—Adv.

John G. Cohen begs to direct attention to his sales this day, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10, boots and shoes; and at the Australian Bond, at 11, negrohead, cavendish, and aromatic tobacco.—Adv.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, clothiers, and the trade, to their continuation sale of drapery, Manchester goods, clothing, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Always Ready.—"About four years ago," says Mrs. O. V. Coombs, of Easton, West Virginia, "I purchased a Willcox and Gibbs sewing machine. It has more than met my expectations. I have done the principal sewing for eighteen persons since that time, and a great deal for my neighbours. It is always ready—always in order. Have broken two needles in four years."—Adv

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 38″ East, 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

August 14th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·040	53·4	73	W.	0·7	12	0	0·00	6·0
P.M. 3	29·992	59·4	54	S.	1·6	18	1		
P.M. 9	30·067	52·2	78	W.	0·1	3	0		4·5
Mean ...	30·033	55·0	68·3		0·8	11	0·3		5·3

Evaporation for 24 hours, ...0·057
Temperature of sea water at Fort Denison at 9 a.m., 57·8

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 61·8 | Sun—maximum .... 108·3
Minimum .... 48·2 | Grass—minimum .... 43·7 }

Total rainfall from January 1st to August 15th, 54 44 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eight years, 49·93 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
August 15th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer	Temper. shade	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney ..	155	30·175	50·9	75	W.	0·2	0	61·8	45·6	0·00
Grafton ..	26	29·939	55·0	70	W.	0·3	0	71·0	46·0	0·03
Newcastle	109	30·023	56·6	70	NW.	1·0	1	64·5	48·2	0·00
South Head	267									
Kiandra ..	4640	25·496	34·7	80	WSW.	1·0	0	44·2	27·2	0·00
Deniliquin	410	29·927	50·0	93	Calm	0·0	10	59·0	43·7	0·00

(The last three columns are "For 24 hour previous to 9 a.m.")

Astronomical Memorandum for August 16th.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	9.40	13·59 N.	6 43	5.25
Moon	22·6	10·16 S.	6.33 p.m.	6.41 a.m.
Mercury ..	8 31	16·40 N.	5.42 a.m.	4.9 p.m.
Venus	8 58	18·12 N.	6.15 a.m.	4 29 p.m.
Mars	12 12	0·47 S.	8.35 a.m.	8 38 p.m.
Jupiter	22 25	11·18 S.	6 17 p.m.	7.21 a.m.
Saturn	15.4	15·9 S.	10.48 a.m.	12.11 a.m.

Moon's age, 15 8 days.
High water at Fort Denison ...a.m., 8h. 45m.; p.m., 9h. 3m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Mr. A. Campbell presented another petition in reference to the name to be given to the new Presbyterian College—the petitioner, Mr. T. Buckland—objecting to the name "St. Andrew's."

A Message was received from the Legislative Assembly, concurring in the Council's amendments in the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill.

Dr. Macfarlane moved for certain returns in reference to visitors of the Lunatic Asylums. The avowed object, however, being to bring under notice an indignity of which the hon. member complained (to which he had been subjected) by being requested to leave a railway carriage in which he had taken his seat—because Mr. Owen, Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Bedford—three of the visitors referred to, took their seats therein.

After some remarks from various hon. members, in which it was generally agreed that the returns would serve no purpose whatever, although Dr. Macfarlane appeared, from his statement of the case, to have good ground for complaint, the motion was, by consent, withdrawn.

The Arbitrations Facilitation Bill was taken through committee and reported with three amendments proposed by Mr. A. Campbell at the suggestion of his Honor the Chief Justice, and the adoption of the report made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company's Bill was also taken through committee and reported.

The bill to authorise the Resumption of certain Dedicated Crown lands was also taken through committee, and the House adjourned until Wednesday next.

In the Assembly yesterday,

Mr. Martin, in answer to Mr. Burdekin, said that a lunacy law amendment bill would be introduced the week after next.

The petitions from Newcastle, Wallsend, and Maitland in favour of the Council's amendments in the Presbyterian College Bill; and from Benjamin Cook relative to a conditional purchase, were ordered to be printed.

In Committee of the Whole, a resolution affirming the desirability of introducing a Municipalities Bill was agreed to.

The Postage Laws Amendment and Consolidation Bill was read a second time, and was committed. Nearly the whole of the clauses were agreed to, only some four or five that were objected to, being postponed.

Progress was reported and leave given to sit again.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Volunteer Force Regulation Bill. Clauses up to clause 20 were agreed to. On clause 20, providing that the Governor may define what constitutes an efficient Volunteer, Mr. Piddington thought that the bill should define what was an efficient Volunteer, and that it should not be left to any Ministry. Mr. Parkes explained that it was utterly impossible to define in the bill itself what should be the test of efficiency, because the requirements were very numerous, and would vary according to circumstances and the state of the times. The clause, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Clause 25, empowering the Governor to call out Volunteer force in case of invasion, rebellion, declaration of war, or other emergency for the suppression of riots, was objected to by Mr. Burdekin, on the ground that, to call out the Volunteers to suppress party riots, would give rise to ill-feeling that would never be forgotten. Mr. Windeyer pointed out that the Home Secretary in a circular issued five years ago, had urged upon commanders of Volunteer corps not to call out their men to suppress riots. The wording of this clause was opposed to the spirit of this circular, and he was sure would be distasteful to the Volunteers. He moved the omission of the objectionable words from the clause. Mr. Parkes said there was another view to be taken, and that was that when Volunteers enrolled themselves they did so for complete military service, and were thus liable to be called to defend the lives and properties of the citizens. He should not divide against the amendment if he saw the feeling of the committee to be favourable to it. The question was very fully discussed, and the amendments of Mr. Windeyer were agreed to.

Clause 30, making Volunteers on actual military service liable to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War was objected to on the ground that under the Articles of War, Volunteers would be liable to be flogged. Mr. Windeyer moved an amendment, exempting the Volunteers from the punishment of flogging, and substituting for it imprisonment not exceeding six months. After some discussion, the clause was postponed.

Clause 38, exempting Volunteers from serving on juries was opposed by Mr. Windeyer, on the ground that the jury panel would suffer from the absence from it of so large a number of intelligent and trustworthy citizens. Mr. Piddington proposed to limit the exemption to efficient Volunteers. Mr. Windeyer's amendment to do away with the exemption was lost, on division, by a majority of 13 to 10. It was next proposed to amend the clause by confining the exemption to those who had served as efficient Volunteers for five years, but, after a lengthy discussion, Mr. Parkes, believing that such a limitation would altogether destroy the privilege intended to be given, postponed the clause in order to take the decision of a fuller House.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned at two minutes past 10 until 3 o'clock this day.

We hope the efforts to extend to this colony the tried principles of Municipal Government will meet with success. One of the great evils of extending the action of the Central Government is, that it requires the formation of a great number of establishments, and that these have to deal with pecuniary interests, while the motives and influences under which business operations are successfully carried on are either wanting or feeble. There is, for example, the great establishment for roads and bridges, or for canals, or for railways, or whatever other branch of public enterprise it may seem good to any country to adopt. If the work of these establishments was performed under normal influences, the organisation of the office would be often widely different. A private firm, wishing to make money, selects the person most qualified to do their work. The idea of favouritism, or protection to incompetence, never enters into the plan. The man who is employed or trusted is so because he has shewn some qualifications for employment and some guarantees of confidence. His previous occupations, his minute knowledge of that with which he has to deal, are taken into account, and not the position or character of his friends. If he is very sharp and clever, and can do things faster than others, this constitutes in regard to him a special recommendation. If the order "to do less" is ever issued it is not from the counting-house, but from the workshop. It is in the department where the spirit of a Government office finds its representative in "the trades committee," influenced by the same motives, and controlled by the same instincts. In a public department under responsible government, sooner or later all but a few will be appointed to gratify their friends. There must be some men who understand their business in order that anything may be done. The ability of a few is the cement which holds the whole department together. If all were incompetent or idle or wasteful, the consequence would be so flagrant and so apparent that the whole staff would be in danger. Although in those Government offices there is seldom any vigilance exercised to prevent individual inefficiency, there are occasionally revolutionary storms. There is a grand crash and sweep, and if there is no reform at least there is vengeance. In a private establishment contemplating the benefit of the owners the process is different. The vigilance over the proceedings of the office and the conduct of the employés is continual. It begins with the hour of opening and does not terminate until the close. It begins at the first day of the year and never ceases until the last. It is seen through the weekly balances, and is displayed still more closely in the yearly account. By this means the "revolutionary process" is not necessary where indeed it would not be practicable. Great abuses do not collect because the watch and ward of those who prevent them are always in action.

The division of labour in a Government establishment is very different to that of a private one. The principal in the first, namely the public, is never present, and the general and financial results are never important to any one on the spot. Thus all checks are mechanical. The inspection is perfunctory. If flagrant misconduct shows itself it is possible it may be noted. But this will depend rather upon the general tone and spirit of the office, and the need of mutual indulgence which exists, than any certain rule of responsibility. The case in a private establishment is otherwise. The parties who are nearest and most active are precisely those most concerned that work should be real, and that mistakes and abuses should be avoided. Not content with a mechanical inspection, the foundation and motives and processes of diurnal proceedings are carefully scanned, and thus the character of each performer is estimated.

In the proportion of labour which falls to the lot of different parties there is also a great difference between the Government and a private establishment. In some offices there are talking, loafing, idle men, who never will perform their fair share of duty. Their first instinct is to abate the general standard of labour, to compel, as far as is in their power, any who show unwelcome activity, to do less—to make the employment last through the necessary hours with greater facility. We have understood that there are some persons who have been actually coerced into this quietude, and who have been taught by adepts in what way a single document can be made to hold out for a very respectable length of performance. The reason of course is obvious, that as the standard of work is reduced so the number of persons employed is multiplied, the accidental pressure from sudden demands lightened, and that general satisfaction realised, which people come at last to feel when they see that the payment they have received has very largely outweighed the toil and sacrifice they have made. The effect of this often falls with great weight upon those who, by no process of instruction, can learn the lessons of idleness, who cannot but move at something like a manly pace, and whose unconquerable inclination for work points them out as those upon whom the burdens are to be thrown, and who, by the vigour and constancy of their occupation, are to be Issachars of the establishment. Such persons, if they shew no resistance, and do nothing to propagate their example, commonly grow popular at last because there is a feeling that a few such men redeem the outer reputation of the general body, and are a good resort in times when work is inevitable.

Our public offices are, however, more and more under these special influences as Parliamentary agency is more and more employed. We see that in England they are not absolutely free from these difficulties, and that the Lords of the Treasury have given a sort of notice, which of course will only operate where the patronage is feeble—that those who employ people to solicit for them will on that account be treated as having no merit in themselves. The thing is put in so ingenuous and gentle a manner as to leave room for those exceptional cases where powerful patronage will come in to promote the unworthy or rescue the offending. Great difficulty, no doubt, often besets the Ministry in getting rid of unfit persons. More than one of the gentlemen who have gone into office with great professions of economy have confessed their utter defeat, and that when they came to apply the pruning knife, those who were most loud in calls for retrenchment beset them with most menacing pertinacity, claiming exemption in behalf of all with whom they had anything to do. All this is, no doubt, perfectly true, and thus Ministers begin to feel, like their clerks, that office is a thing to be enjoyed, and that the most beautiful of all public works are those that pass under the name of abstracts—namely salary records.

We are not so Utopian as to suppose that these defects in public institutions are to be cured any more than that the remarks we make admit of many eminent exceptions, and that there are persons who serve the community by which they are paid with a zeal and conscientiousness which could not be surpassed under any influences or responsibility whatever. All we have, however, to infer from it is this, that the multiplication of Government departments is the extension of a system of production in which the balance will be always unfavourable to the principal, namely the public. One great advantage derived from it is that which we have in the possession of a large body of gentlemen, who, with well-kempt beards and well-oiled hair, liberally support many of our private institutions which otherwise would hardly exist.

THE QUARTER'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN SYDNEY.

The quarter that ended on the 30th June, 1867, the Australian autumn, was remarkable for the large number of its deaths and the high rates of its mortality, beyond the numbers and the rates of all previous quarters, whether autumn, winter, spring, or summer, of which there is any record in the annals of our metropolis. In that quarter there were registered for the city and its eight suburbs 1189 births and 1348 deaths, giving the new and astounding result of an excess of deaths over births. So that, instead of a net gain to the population, as our quarterly registrations have heretofore always given, and which we have looked for as a matter of course, we have a net loss of 159 souls.

TABLE 1.—Number of Births and Deaths registered, and Meteorological Results obtained at the Sydney Observatory, during the Quarter ended 30th June, 1867, compared with the Averages of previous Autumns.

Births.	City.	Suburbs.
Registered in June quarter, 1867..	632	557
Corrected average of 10 previous autumns	656	477
Below the average	24	..
Above the average	..	80
Deaths.		
Registered in June quarter, 1867..	797	551
Corrected average of 10 previous autumns	404	248
Above the average	393	303

	Thermometer.
Temperature of the Autumn Quarter of 1867	61·2
Mean temperature of the 8 preceding autumns	58·6
	Barometer.
Pressure of the Autumn Quarter of 1867	30·122
Mean pressure of the 8 preceding autumns	30·007
	Rainfall.
Rainfall during the Autumn Quarter of 1867	34·02 inches
Mean fall during the 8 preceding autumns	15·48 inches
	Rainy Days.
Rainy days during the Autumn Quarter of 1867	47
Mean number during the 8 preceding autumns	36

We have here the startling fact, that of the deaths registered during the past quarter, the number within the city was nearly double, and the number throughout the suburbs more than double, the average number of the ten preceding autumns. In the city the excess was 97 per cent.; in the suburbs 122 per cent.

The quarter's temperature was higher than the average by 2·6 degrees. The rainfall exceeded the average by 18·54 inches. The rainy days were more numerous than the average by 11.

TABLE 2.—Births and Deaths registered during the Quarters ended 30th June 1866-1867, in the City and each of the Suburbs of Sydney.

	Population June 30, 1867.	Births. 1866.	Births. 1867.	Deaths. 1866.	Deaths. 1867.
Metropolitan..	112,843	1122	1189	668	1248
The City	61,820	595	632	412	797
The Suburbs.	51,023	527	557	256	551
Suburbs.					
1. Balmain ..	5,516	67	62	35	61
2. Glebe	5,167	55	81	32	83
3. Newtown ..	5,730	53	51	24	36
4. Redfern and Botany ..	9,783	130	155	64	155
5. Paddington	9,183	87	76	37	117
6. Concord ..	3,243	37	23	16	19
7. St. George	7,646	59	66	34	48
8. St. Leonards	4,755	39	44	14	32

The comparisons in the above table are between the autumn of last year and the autumn of this. And as regards the deaths the comparisons are indeed striking. In the city the numbers are nearly 2 to 1; in the whole suburbs they are more than 2 to 1. Looking at the suburbs individually, we observe that in one half of them the deaths have more than doubled. These are:—Glebe from 32 to 83; Redfern and Botany, from 64 to 155; Paddington from 37 to 117, more than threefold; and St. Leonards from 14 to 32.

The ratio of the births and deaths to the living population are shewn in the annexed table, the averages therein given being those of the previous *ten* autumns for the city and the aggregate suburbs, and those of the previous *five* autumns for the suburbs severally.

TABLE 3.—Annual Rates of Birth and Death during the Autumn Quarter to 1000 Persons living.

	Birth Rate. Average Autumn Rate.	Birth Rate. Autumn of 1867.	Death Rate. Average Autumn Rate.	Death Rate. Autumn of 1867.
Metropolitan	46·3	42·4	22·8	47·7
The City ..	42·6	41·0	26·2	51·7
The Suburbs	50·1	43·8	19·5	43·7
Suburbs.				
1. Balmain .	50·5	45·1	19·5	44·4
2. Glebe ..	49·2	62·9	23·4	64·4
3. Newtown	40·6	35·6	18·6	25·1
4. Redfern..	63·0	63·6	25·2	62·6
5. Paddington	40·5	33·2	16·7	51·1
6. Concord	45·7	28·4	17·5	23·4
7. St. George	36·5	34·1	15·5	25·1
8. St. Leonards	32·0	37·2	13·6	26·9

The birth rate is slightly below the average in the city, but much below it in the whole suburbs. Three of the suburbs exceed the average, Glebe, Redfern, and St. Leonards; the other five come short of it, especially Concord, whose birth rate during the five preceding autumns averaged 45·7 per 1000, and for the past quarter was only 28·4, a difference of 17·3.

But the most impressive feature of this table is that of its rates of mortality. Not alone within the boundaries of the city, but throughout the suburbs, without one exception, the mortality of the quarter is fearfully above the average. The city has risen from 26·2 to 51·7, the suburbs from 19·5 to 44·4 per 1000. In Balmain, the Glebe, Redfern, and St. Leonards the quarter's mortality is double the average; in Paddington it is *treble*. The highest death rate of the quarter occurs at the Glebe, having reached the enormous and almost unexampled point of 64·4 in each thousand of its population. The lowest rate occurs in the Concord district—23·4 per thousand, or about one-third of the Glebe rate.

The comparison of our rates of mortality with those of towns in the mother country has hitherto told in our favour; but in the present instance, as will be seen by the annexed table, the results are far otherwise.

TABLE 4.—Annual Rates of Birth and Death in Sydney and Thirteen Towns in the United Kingdom during the last Autumn Quarter.

	Births. to 1000 living.	Deaths. to 1000 living.
Sydney City	41·0	51·7
Sydney Suburbs..........	43·8	43·7
Towns in U. Kingdom..	36·3	26·5
United Kingdom.		
London	35·7	24·4
Bristol	34·6	21·2
Birmingham	37·4	21·7
Liverpool..............	38·7	33·1
Manchester	35·1	29·6
Salford	38·5	26·2
Sheffield	42·0	24·4
Leeds	43·2	28·4
Hull	39·6	23·0
Newcastle-on-Tyne......	36·2	36·7
Edinburgh	35·1	29·9
Glasgow	40·2	29·0
Dublin	24·7	33·6

Leeds still maintains its ascendency for the relative number of births, and is equal within a fraction to the average of our suburbs, the rates being respectively 43·2 and 43·8.

But as regards mortality there is scarcely a point in our favour. The death rate of Sydney city is close upon double that of the average of the 13 British towns; and even the mean rate of our 8 suburbs is 17·2 per 1000 higher than the mean rate of the 8 British towns.

Comparing our suburbs singly with the British towns singly, we find that our highest death rate, 64·4 in the Glebe, exceeds the highest there, 36·7 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, by 27·7. And turning from the maximum to the minimum rates, we find that our lowest rate, 23·4 in Concord, exceeds the lowest there, 21·2 in Bristol, by 2·2 per 1000.

It should not be forgotten, however, that these comparisons relate only to *one season*; and that on our side the season was altogether most exceptional.

The following table shows the mean rates of mortality in each of the four seasons of ten years. The English towns are those grouped together by the Registrar-General of England as comprised in 142 districts and 56 sub-districts.

TABLE 5.—Mean Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000 in Sydney and English Towns in each of the Four Seasons of ten years, 1857-1866.

	Spring Quarter.	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.	Winter Quarter.
Sydney City ..	28·9	27·2	26·2	23·2
Sydney Suburbs	23 6	22·4	19·5	16·2
English Towns.	23·6	22·6	24·8	27.4

In winter alone is the mortality of our city below that of the English towns.

In spring the mortality of our suburbs is precisely the same as that of the English towns; in each of the other seasons it is less,—in summer less by 2 in 10,000; in autumn by 53 in 10,000; in winter by 112 in 10,000.

We have now to notice the mortality amongst children within the boundaries of the City.

TABLE 6.—THE CITY.—Deaths of Children under the Age of 5 Years, during each Autumn Quarter.

The Autumn Quarter of years	Deaths of children under 5 registered during the Quarter.	Annual Death Rate of children under 5 to 1000 living at that age.
1861..........	124	59 4
1862..........	144	67·5
1863..........	152	70·3
1864..........	194	89·0
1865..........	126	56 8
1866..........	149	66·0
Mean rate of the 6 years		68·2
1867..........	519	229·0

The bottom line of this table reveals the appalling fact that the number of infant deaths in the city during the months of April, May, and June of the present year was between three and four times greater than in any corresponding period of the six preceding years: whilst the quarter's annual rate of mortality exceeded the average by 229 to 68.

The mean mortality in all England of children under the age of 5, during the four years 1861-64, was 68·6 per 1000, being slightly higher than the normal average of Sydney.

But the highest infant mortality in any one year in England (1854) was only 77·7 per 1000, against the Sydney maximum of 229 per 1000.

The principal causes of death within the city during each of the last four autumns are subjoined.

TABLE 7.—THE CITY.—Principal Causes of Death during the Autumn Quarters of 1864—1867.

		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
.	Zymotic..........	122	81	117	453
I.	Constitutional	61	36	58	69
II.	Local	172	133	146	171
V.	Developmental......	45	62	57	70
V.	Violent Deaths......	22	19	18	19
	Causes not specified......	13	14	16	15
	All causes..........	435	345	412	797
I.	Measles..............	0	0	0	302
	Scarlatina..........	37	6	3	4
	Diphtheria	12	9	10	13
	Croup..............	7	9	12	7
	Hooping Cough......	2	0	0	11
	Typhus..............	14	10	24	19
	Influenza..........	4	0	7	1
	Dysentery	10	10	10	25
	Diarrhœa..........	16	15	28	44
	Cholera..........	2	1	0	2
II.	Dropsy..............	1	36	4	6
III.	Apoplexy	3	16	10	2
	Paralysis	6	5	8	8
	Convulsions..........	31	9	17	31
	Heart Disease........	17	14	12	19
	Bronchitis........	8	8	17	28
	Pneumonia..........	15	9	10	13

The main cause of this fearful mortality is here palpable. Not one fatal case of measles appeared in either of the three preceding autumns, while in the autumn of the present year the deaths from that cause alone are no less than 302.

Melbourne Exhibition Award.—The Council and Chairman of Juries in connection with the Intercolonial Exhibition, held at Melbourne in 1866-7, gave to the recipients of medals a certificate which is itself a work of art, lithographed in vermilion and gold by Messrs. De Gruchy and Co. The certificate before us was given to Mr. Archibald Wright, of this city, in consideration of the special importance attached to his successful establishment of a type foundry in Sydney.

Station at Emu Plains.—A large and influential meeting was held on August 14th, at Mr. George Matthew's, to petition the Minister for Public Works for a station and shunting line at Emu Plains. Mr. J. T. Ryan, M.L.A., having been voted to the chair, opened the proceedings by observing that he had brought the subject before the Minister but had received no definite answer. He thought it would be very hard if Emu Plains with a population of 500 was to be ignored, and that it was a matter in which he joined hand and heart with the people. In conclusion he wished any gentlemen to express their opinions. Mr. George Dempsey moved the first resolution shewing the necessity of a station, by statistics, of the quantity of produce that might be sent to the Sydney market if such a station was erected, not only by the farmers but others, stating also that he had everything in readiness to kill and send to market, beef, &c., if he was not almost debarred by the distance between his establishment and Penrith station. Mr. W. H. Woods, farmer, stated although owning his own freehold farm, after paying for the privilege of crossing the Penrith bridge and the time lost by his teams going and returning, he could not even compete with Penrith, but if the station as petitioned for was granted, he could send his produce to Sydney or elsewhere without loss of time or unfair taxing. Even at the present time he has ten or twelve tons of produce to send to the Weatherboard, but if he sent it he would first have to send it to Penrith, and from thence to its destination. Other gentlemen followed, shewing the inconvenience of having no station on the Plains. A petition was unanimously adopted, and an influential deputation appointed to wait on the Minister.—*Communicated.*

Fire.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last night a fire took place amongst some rope and oakum in the store-yard of the A. S. N. Company, in Napoleon-street, off Margaret-street. Several engines were speedily on the spot, but fortunately their aid was not required, the fire being extinguished by buckets of water.

Theatricals.—"Like and Unlike," a drama to be produced by Madame Celeste, at the Victoria Theatre, on Saturday next, was translated expressly for the old 'Adelphi' at the request of her Majesty the Queen. The interest of the piece is centred in two sisters—Lisette and Fleurette—the first a sempstress, is a model of virtue and goodness; the second, an opera-dancer with a character the reverse of her sister's. Lisette is about to be married to a rich gentleman, but from her extraordinary resemblance to her gay sister, is mistaken for her, and denounced by the friends of her lover, who breaks off the match. After many trials and mortifications, the poor sempstress is, however, able to prove her innocence, and, of course, is wedded to her lover. On the first performance of the piece her Majesty, we are informed, complimented Madame Celeste highly on her representation of the two sisters, her transitions from one to the other, especially her last change in the second act, approaching the marvellous. The drama offers considerable scope for scenic and dramatic effect, and as it will be produced under Madame's direction, and in exactly the same style as in London, will doubtless achieve an equal success.

THE PYRMONT ARSON CASE.—In the report of the above trial, which took place on Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, it is stated that the building which Downie was charged with attempting to burn "was of wood, worth £70, and insured for £200, and the stock for £100." This, we are informed, is an error, as the building is a metal one, and was insured for £100 only in the Commercial Union, and the stock was also insured in the same office for £100.

ROAD EXPENDITURE, &c., NUNDLE.—A number of residents of the town of Nundle and its environs have recently petitioned the Legislative Assembly. They thus state their grievances:—That no moneys voted by the House, for the improvement and repair of public roads, have been in any way proportionably expended in this district; although the contribution to the Treasury, from this locality is quite equal, for population and extent of country occupied, to any other portion of the colony. That hitherto a paid magistrate, acting also as gold commissioner, resided in Nundle and was accessible at all reasonable times to enforce the law,—to advise, if necessary,—to promptly settle disputes,—and otherwise, by his presence, contribute to the public convenience and security. That now this extensive district, with a population scattered over nearly fifty square miles, has no responsible officer nearer than Tamworth (a distance of forty miles), to whom on an emergency they can appeal. That there is no real decadence in the district,—agricultural occupations are increasing,—the mining population certainly not diminishing,—yet their township and ordinary roads are in a state of most discreditable insecurity—not having corporate privileges to enforce really indispensable works. That they are overlooked, in leaving to one gentleman—Mr. C. B. Collett,—the entire magisterial duties of the district. Mr. Collett, with a praiseworthy zeal, does his best in the position he occupies; but yet they think that the services which that gentleman now performs, with great inconvenience to himself, would be sufficiently arduous for a paid functionary. Considering that the Hanging Rock Diggings is still an acknowledged profitable gold-field, they pray that the House will be pleased to grant them a stipendiary magistrate, and instruct the Secretary for Works to consider the requirements of their district.

INQUEST ON THE TOCAL BARN FIRE.—On Monday, an inquest was held by Mr. Thomson, coroner, on the fire that recently consumed the large barn at Tocal, Paterson River. The witnesses examined were Mr. C. Reynolds, Edward Gould, James Vaughan, Andrew M'Mann, John Kidd, and John Thomas. The inquiry was held by Mr. Reynolds's wish, and he in his evidence stated he had not the slightest suspicion that any person would do him any harm, and that he was of opinion the fire originated in the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of straw. This had been stored originally in a perfectly dry state, but the wet, in times of heavy rain, leaked into the centre of the barn (forty feet wide) through the guttering running along the valley between the two roofs, and also drove in through an upper space of four feet left open for giving air to a part of the barn. This was also the conviction of the other witnesses, men employed on the premises, who described the appearance of the fire, when two slabs were pulled out of the side, to enable them to throw in water, as being in a smouldering state, some fourteen or sixteen fell in among the straw, but that it burst out into flames in a few minutes, and all efforts to subdue it were fruitless. Neither the building nor its contents were insured. The jury returned a verdict that the fire which consumed the barn was supposed to have been occasioned by spontaneous combustion, but there was no evidence to show how it originated.—*Maitland Mercury* August 15.

INQUEST ON THE FIRE AT HOWE'S INN, CARCOAR.—An inquest was held at Fagan's Royal Hotel, in this town, on Thursday and Friday last, before J. A. Templar, Esq., the coroner for the Orange district, and a jury of twelve, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the fire at Howe's Inn, on the previous Friday night. A number of witnesses were examined, from whose evidence it appears that the shingles were discovered to be in a blaze about 12 or 1 o'clock on the night of the 2nd instant, and the greater portion of the building was destroyed; that the fire did not originate inside the house, as there had been no fire in any of the fireplaces near to where the fire was discovered; but all were positive that the shingles had been set on fire from the outside by some person unknown. The jury returned a verdict, that the premises had been set on fire by an incendiary, and censured Mr. Maroney (the proprietor of the premises) for not using more exertions in trying to get the fire extinguished. The premises are insured in the London and Liverpool Company for £1000; the damage has been estimated at about half that amount. During the past few years Mr. Maroney has been a great sufferer through having his property destroyed by fire. He lost a stack of hay worth £400, on one occasion; on another, a large barn, threshing machine, ploughs, chaff cutters, barrows, and other farming implements, with a large quantity of wheat, oats, hay, and other things, no part of which was insured.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

THE SUPPOSED POISONING CASE AT HOTHAM, VICTORIA.—The *Southern Argus* (one of the Goulburn papers) contains the following, with regard to the above case:—"About a week ago a telegram was sent from Melbourne to the Sydney press, announcing a mysterious case of supposed poisoning which had occurred at Hotham. It appears that a chemist named Bellamy, formerly of Sydney, and who was at one time an assistant to the late M. de Barr, of Goulburn, married a widow who had money, and she died three days after marriage. This widow, from all we can learn, was no other than the woman who passed in this town under the name of Madame de Barr. She and Bellamy left Goulburn about twelve months ago under questionable circumstances, which occasioned much town talk at the time, and in no way redounding to the credit of either Mr. or Madame de Barr or the youthful chemist, Bellamy. It is sufficient to say that De Barr, after her defection, became a careless and besotted man, and after a few months he sank into the grave, bewailing up to the day of his death the loss of some large amount of gold which he contended 'Polly,' as he used to call her, had always kept concealed in her stays, and which she had carried away to enrich her transferred love, leaving him miserable. Nothing for some time was heard of Bellamy and his frail fair one, no one caring to allude to a case so gross and perfidious. It now appears that the twain went to reside at Hotham, in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, but until lately they were not married. Some money held by her could not be touched by Bellamy without acquiescing to the trifling condition of marriage. This having been completed, Madame de Barr died three days afterwards, but the post mortem examination of the body gives no clue to the cause of death. It was suggested that she had been poisoned with aconite; the inquest, however, was adjourned to the 13th instant, and Bellamy in the meantime arrested under grave suspicions of having been accessory to her sudden demise. If the alleged facts in this case result in being well founded, another proof of the judgment which attaches to a criminal career will be established as a warning for evil doers."

BUSHRANGING ON THE LOWER MURRUMBIDGEE.—The bushrangers "Blue Cap" and his two companions (says the *Wagga Wagga Express* of Saturday) have within the last week committed several additional robberies on the Lower Murrumbidgee, but in none of them have they, we rejoice to say, acquired much booty. On Saturday last, they made their appearance at Mr. Gordon's, Barrellan Station, and as only one man happened to be about the place at the time, and they were all well armed, one of their number carrying no less than four revolvers, resistance was out of the question. Though they did not know any of the station horses by sight, they were very accurately informed of the condition, stamp, and even names of many of the best of them, and had evidently obtained their information from some one possessing some knowledge of the place. One valuable horse, belonging to Mr. Gordon himself, and another to one of the men, they selected and appropriated, and they then went into the store and helped themselves to some tea, sugar, and a pair of boots, the pair worn by one of their number being in rather a dilapidated condition. On Monday they stuck up the station of Messrs. Waller and Gorton, and robbed the former gentleman of his watch. On Tuesday, near Benerembah, about fifty-two miles on the Hay side of Narandera, they stopped the mail, which was driven by David Roach, then coming up on his last trip. The only other person in the cart was a man, named Kerr, who succeeds Roach as driver. The bushrangers ordered Roach to drive off the road into the bush, and when they thought themselves sufficiently removed to be secure from the observation of chance passengers, they made him pull up, and then proceeded to rifle the bags. They opened all the letters, but fortunately did not find money in any of them, with the exception of one cheque for £10, which had been sent in payment for some postage stamps, and which, as it was worthless to them, they did not take. After searching all the letters they left everything with the mailman but one Victorian *Police Gazette*, which one of them carried off. They did not search or attempt to rob Roach or his companions, and as they were riding away, the former remarked to one of them that the road they were taking was a very wet one. He replied that it would not much matter, as they soon expected to have some hot work. After sticking up the mail they fell in with a Chinaman, and ordered him to unstrap his swag. This John refused to do, and for some time clung to his property, but on the production of a revolver gave it up. The swag was then cut open, but nothing of value was found therein, and the Chinaman was then allowed to proceed. These scoundrels are all now splendidly mounted, and as they know the country well, it is to be feared that the police will experience great difficulty in hunting them down. Both the Cootamundry and Narandera police are now understood to be upon their track. According to the Hay correspondent of the *Deniliquin Chronicle*, the same men, on the 7th instant, stuck-up Mr. Pigot, a hawker, travelling with goods in teams, who gave information to the police at Hay that he had been stuck-up by three armed bushrangers on Groongal. They helped themselves to what clothing and other articles they desired, and obligingly informed the robbed man that they were doing remarkably well, and intended shortly to visit the township of Hay and stick-up the Joint Stock Bank. The same men stuck-up Bringagee and Groongal (Messrs. Learmonth's), and Howlong (Mr. Rudd's) stations. Whilst engaged at Groongal, the steamer Providence was close by, and the vessel is said to have had about it no less than thirty persons.

INSTINCT OR REASON?—A correspondent, a squatter, upon whom we can rely, sends us the particulars of what happened to one of his shepherds who fell asleep on duty while attending on his flock. The sheep were lost for the day, and the shepherd with his dog returned home, the man being very disconsolate. As the shepherd was a "hatter," viz., living by himself, cooking his own food, and not being of the most amiable temper, he vented his ill luck on the dog, poor "Bailey," thrashing him soundly, whereupon the faithful "Bailey" left the hut crying from the drubbing. A little after midnight "Bailey" returned with all the sheep, and rounded them up, drove them into the yard for the night, much to the delight of the shepherd.—*Pastoral Times.*

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.

THURSDAY.

AT the nomination for East Macquarie to-day, only two candidates were proposed. Messrs. Robert Forster and John Bligh Suttor. Messrs. M'Culloch and Mayne retired in favour of Mr. Suttor, and the show of hands was in favour of the latter gentleman. It is the general impression that Mr. Forster has no chance of being returned.

EMU CREEK.

THURSDAY.

One hundred tons of quartz from claim No. 1, north of O'Brien's, has yielded 385 ounces—the reef is six feet thick. The Seven-mile Rush is progressing favourably; golden holes are being bottomed daily. The weather is fine.

MUDGEE.

THURSDAY.

The Mundooran mail-coach, horses, and mail bags, were swept away by the flood this morning, at Colbora. The driver and two passengers barely escaped. It is expected that the driver will not recover.

BOWEN.

THURSDAY.

The working population are leaving Bowen for the Cape diggings. The station is hard up for labour; trade is improving. Gold is coming in. It is reported that a nugget weighing eight pounds has been found.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

The new Ministry has been formed, as follows:—Mr. Mackenzie, Treasurer and Premier; Mr. Pring, Attorney-General; Mr. Prior, Postmaster-General; Mr. Lamb, Secretary for Lands; Mr. Palmer, Colonial Secretary and Minister of Works. The House has adjourned till September 17th, for the election of Ministers.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

Five ships of war are ordered to meet the Galatea at Adelaide, namely, the Challenger, 32 guns; the Charybdis, 21 guns; the Brisk, 16 guns; the Falcon, 10 guns; and the Serago, 6 guns.

Much satisfaction is expressed by the country papers at the return of Mr. Duffy.

Private letters state that Sir Charles Darling is unwell.

The Whitworth rifles for the Intercolonial Match are expected in the Star of Peace in a fortnight.

Agricultural prospects are promising.

The following horses have been scratched for the Melbourne Cup:—Barb, Warwick, Bylong, Lady Kingston, Bulgimbar, Tamworth, Pitsford, Beatrice, Apparition, Chancellor, Miss Fisher, Kingfisher, Mariner's Daughter, Iona, Cartouch, Westbury, Balmoral, Australia, and Silvia.

There is a fair demand for Victorian flour at £11 5s.; and wheat at 4s. 9d.; cornsacks, 11s. 9d.; 2000 bushels malt sold at 8s. 6d.; and 300 chests tea, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.; there is little doing in spirits.

At a meeting of the creditors of Woodville, Jarrett, and Co., the liabilities were stated to be £15,000 and the assets £15,300, the chief asset being the steamer Souchays, valued at £12,000. It was resolved to assign the estate. Ross and Service have been appointed trustees.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

SAILED.—4.45 p.m, Alexandra (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY, 5 P.M.

Mr. Murray has been elected for Sturt by a majority of sixteen over Mr. Hart.

Mr. Solomons, the lessee of the Victoria, is making arrangements to bring over the Lyster Company from Melbourne.

The corn market is dull. No transactions.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S COACHMAN AND HORSES.—Charlie Tanner, the well-known whip, was exercising upon the Glenelg Road yesterday, a team of four bays, which are understood to form part of the stud provided for the Prince's use. The liveries to be worn by the coachmen and other servants will not, as has been reported, be those of the royal family, neither will the royal arms be painted upon the carriage. The Duke will be here as the Governor's guest, and the entire equipages will be those of his Excellency, placed by him at his Royal Highness's service.—*S. A. Register*, August 7.

A WARNING IN SEASON.—There are many hard-up tramps traversing the country, some in search of work, others that have rather "numerous notions" that are by no means to the profit of society. The tax upon the pastoral interest from the enormous appetites of uninvited guests on many stations is a very serious item in the year's accounts. There are others, however, as well as the squatting interest, who are often victimised, and who are less able to afford it. A case in point has just occurred in Albury, where two hard-working men, who had a small road contract, agreed to employ a needy applicant, and pay him on the completion of their contract. This long-tongued personage, after working, after a fashion, for a fortnight, demanded more vegetable diet in addition to the usual rations. That not being procurable, he then wanted "the two pounds he had worked for." He wouldn't wait till night, to give a chance of the Road Inspector coming; not he. So, off he tramps to Albury, and has the law of his industrious employers, taking good care to have a legal adviser to help him. The result is, the poor men not only loose their time, but have two pounds seventeen shillings extra to pay for legal and Court expenses, and also keeping the masticating jaws of the long-tongued "believer in the law" in working order. It would be as well for honest hard-working men always to make such applicants sign an agreement, for it is a very hard case for straightforward industry to be systematically fleeced.—*Albury Banner.*

TRAGEDY IN THE STREETS OF ROME.—A communication from Rome, in the *Univers*, gives an account of a sanguinary quarrel which took place in the *Piazza* of Frascati, on the *fête* day of La Madonna del Divino Amore. An inhabitant of the neighbouring village of Grotta-Ferrata, on entering the square, was immediately recognised and addressed by a Frascatan named Bruni, who was on the spot with his two brothers, in these words—"You gave me a stab with your knife last year, and now I will give you as good;" on which he rushed in a transport of fury on the other, who naturally endeavoured to defend himself. This scene took place in front of the principal café of the town, where a brigadier, two Zouaves, and a sergeant-major of that arm named De Quelen were taking refreshment; a captain of the Palatine guard, named Filipani, was also present, the two latter in plain clothes. This party, in the interest of public order, interfered to separate the combatants, but were in their turn assailed by Bruni's two brothers, when a savage engagement took place, which ended in the death of two persons—namely, Bruni himself, shot by the sergeant in self-defence, and the man from Grotta-Ferrata, who had received six stabs in the breast. One of the surviving Frascatans was arrested just as he was taking refuge in the cathedral, with the corpse of his brother in his arms. Five more of the combatants were badly wounded, and amongst them the sergeant-major, but his life is not considered to be in danger.

LETTER FROM GENERAL GARIBALDI.—The following letter has been sent by General Garibaldi to an old and esteemed friend:—"Castelletti, 13th of June, 1867.—My dear Polcinelli,—Thanks a thousand times in the name of suffering Italy. O, veteran champion of outraged right, I kiss with gratitude and affection your white and glorious head. Thanks be to you, in the name of poor Italy, humbled, trailed through the mud by a sect of the moderates—a sect greedy and treacherous, worse than the tyranny of priests, and so stigmatised by the greatest of modern writers. The refuse of the race of Sejanus, vile slave of the slaves, who, with lips still greasy from the fat of Sardanapalus's kitchen, seek to fasten their fangs into the hunger-wasted flesh of the people, devoured and famished by Governmental locusts. Thanks to you, Polcinelli. Blessings on your venerable hoary head, ever devoted to the defence of justice.—Yours with all my heart,—G. GARIBALDI."

FORENSIC FACETIOUSNESS.—The *Deniliquin Chronicle* gives the following instance of the "prevailing passion" of the learned Solicitor-General:—On the trial of the case of Wilson v. M'Bean, heard at the recent Deniliquin Circuit Court, the action being for damage sustained by the plaintiff through the neglect of defendant in feeding plaintiff's bullocks while they were impounded, whereby many of them died, the learned Solicitor-General, in addressing the jury on behalf of the plaintiff, made some humourous remarks on the probability of M'Bean being favoured with a visit from the spirits of some of the departed bullocks, which spirits, the learned gentleman said, would most likely parody some of Shakespeare's lines, and address him thus:—

"Methought I heard a voice cry 'Sleep no more.
M'Bean does murder sleep—the innocent sleep!
Sleep that seals up the bullock-driver's eyes;
The end of each tir'd bullock's daily toil;
Balm even to the squatter's harass'd mind.
Methinks I hear it cry still in mine ear—
M'Bean hath murder'd sleep; therefore Lachlan
Shall sleep no more—M'Bean shall sleep no more.'"

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Sydney Municipal Council was held yesterday afternoon, in the Town Hall, Wynyard-square. Present: His Worship the Mayor (in the chair), and Aldermen Sutherland, Speer, Butler, Macintosh, Kidman, Caraher, Murphy, Kippax, Small, Bradford, and Steel.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

The following reports were brought up:—From the Improvement Committee, recommending repairs to the ladies' baths, Woolloomooloo Bay. From the Lighting Committee, recommending the erection of lamps in Surry-street, at the corner of Dixon-street and Hill-street, in George-street, between Hay and Victoria streets, and also in Thompson-street. From the Sewerage Committee, recommending the laying of a sewer in John-street, Pyrmont; the completion of the tank stream sewer as far as King-street, and laying of a sewer in a portion of Kent-street. From the Finance Committee, recommending the ratification of the arrangements entered into by the Mayor with Messrs. Talbot and Son.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented

By Alderman MACINTOSH, from omnibus proprietors, praying for the appointment of a cab-stand at the Glebe.

By Alderman BRADFORD, from householders in Clarence-street, praying for the construction of a sewer in that street, between Market and King streets.

QUESTIONS.

Alderman CARAHER asked,—"When tenders would be called for the construction of steps between Prince-street and Lower Fort-street?"

The MAYOR said tenders would be called for on the Saturday following the next meeting of Council.

Alderman BRADFORD asked, without notice,—"Whether it was at all likely that lamps would be placed in the market?"

The MAYOR said no report respecting this matter had yet been received from the Lighting Committee.

Alderman SUTHERLAND asked,—"When will the City Engineer comply with the resolutions of this Council, Nos. 13 and 14, of date 30th of October, 1865, or more particularly that portion of them referred to in the following paragraph of his report to this Council, dated April 5th, 1866—'There are four dams higher up the stream, the surveys of which are in progress and will be brought up to the Council in a further progress report, without delay?'"

The MAYOR said the surveys were in progress, and would have been brought up had not the City Engineer been directed to bring up other work. The City Engineer had since asked permission to bring up plans and estimates for Lachlan Swamp and Atkinson's dam, and also the specifications, but had not yet received instructions from the committee to do so.

Alderman SUTHERLAND asked,—"When will the City Engineer comply with the orders of this Council, dated November 19th, 1866, directing him to prepare specifications for Haymarket buildings, the contract time for completing the foundations, flagging, pitching, &c., &c., having expired on the 23rd of May, 1867?"

The MAYOR said that the specifications would be ready in two weeks hence.

Alderman SUTHERLAND asked,—"When will the City Engineer comply with the following resolution of Council, of date August 2nd, 1866:—'That the City Engineer report on the advisability and practicability of constructing an embankment across Cook's River at the north-west corner of the Corporation land at Botany, or as near there as possible; quantity of water that would be retained; and to report fully on the quality of the water, and if such would flow into the reserve and well?'"

The MAYOR said that, after the instructions were given, the majority of the Aldermen visited Cook's River, and a summons was given him to attend. The filthy state of Shea's Creek was considered, by the Aldermen who attended, sufficient to condemn Cook's River as a source of supply for Sydney, so much so that the late Mayor thought the surveys and expenses which would have to be incurred to make a return to the instruction would be needless, and that the surveys might stand over *sine die*. If the Council desired to have the return, it would be necessary to appoint additional assistants—namely, two surveyors, two sets of chainmen, and supply them with two boats, the cost of which would not be less than £800 to £1000. The time required would be from four to five months.

FINANCE.

In the absence of Alderman Oatley, Alderman MACINTOSH moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SPEER, and carried.

TANK STREAM.

In the absence of Alderman Renny, Alderman CARAHER moved,—"That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received this day, recommending that the tank stream be completed as far as King-street by contract, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman MURPHY, and carried.

In the absence of Alderman Oatley, Alderman MACINTOSH moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day recommending certain repairs at the ladies' baths, Woolloomooloo, at a cost of £116, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman SPEER, and carried.

ERECTION OF LAMPS.

Alderman KIDMAN moved—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received this day, recommending on petition that a public lamp be erected at the corner of Thomson-street and a lane north of Liverpool-street, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman BUTLER, and carried.

Alderman KIDMAN moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received this day, recommending on petition that a public lamp be erected in Surry-street, Surry Hills, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman BUTLER, and carried.

Alderman MURPHY moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received this day, recommending that a public lamp be erected in George street, between Hay and Victoria streets, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman CARAHER, put, and carried.

Alderman MURPHY moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received this day, recommending on petition that a lamp be erected at the corner of Dixon and Mill streets, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman CARAHER, and carried.

TALBOT V. MOORE.

Alderman KIDMAN said he intended to let the motion standing on the business paper in his name fall to the ground.

Aldermen SUTHERLAND and SPEER thought, as aldermen had, at an inconvenient time, been called together especially to discuss the motion, it ought not to be withdrawn.

Alderman KIDMAN then moved,—"That the arrangement entered into by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, in the case, Talbot v. Moore, as submitted by the Finance Committee, be and the same is hereby adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman CARAHER.

At the request of several aldermen, the report of the Finance Committee was read by the Town Clerk. The following is a copy of the document:—

"Your committee have the honour to submit to the Council the following arrangement, entered into by the Mayor, for the amicable settlement of the action brought by Messrs. Talbot and Son against Charles Moore, Esq.

"1. The Corporation shall, within three months from this date, rebuild the wall of plaintiffs' stores in Macquarie-street, and restore those walls and all other work damaged by the filling up, for which this action is brought; all such work to be done at the cost of the Corporation, and to the satisfaction of plaintiffs' architect.

"2. The Corporation shall, within the like time, at their own cost, and to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs' architect, rebuild the vault and complete the same altogether, including the levelling of the surface of the road.

"3. The Corporation shall not withdraw their consent at any time to the construction and maintenance of such vault.

"4. The Corporation shall pay to the plaintiff over and above the cost of restoring the damaged walls and other works, the sum of £250 within one week from this date.

"5. The plaintiffs will consent to the Corporation erecting steps in the reserved passage leading to Macquarie-street, provided these steps do not approach anywhere within five feet six inches of plaintiff's stores on either side, the plaintiffs and the public to have free access to any spaces that may be left under the steps; the entrance from the passage to the vault not to be interrupted. Plaintiffs to have the consent of the Corporation to the exclusive use of the excavation under Macquarie-street and under the passage.

"6. The Corporation will pay the plaintiffs all costs of and incidental to this cause, as between attorney and client.

"7. In consideration of the foregoing, the plaintiffs withdraw the record in this action and abandon the same.

"[Dated] 5th August, 1867.

"The above arrangement having been agreed to by these parties, your committee would respectfully recommend the same for the adoption of the Council.

"[Dated] Town Hall, Sydney, 12th August, 1867."

Alderman MACINTOSH said, as he had been accused of having shirked this matter, he deemed it necessary to say a few remarks in order that the public might know the views he held respecting the case. He trusted that his Worship would not look upon his remarks as personal. He wished to deal with the question fairly and honestly, and in a dispassionate manner. In June, 1866, Messrs. Talbot and Son applied to the Council for permission to carry out certain works, according to specifications, and their application was granted. In December, 1866, Messrs. Talbot and Son's attention was called to the fact that they were not fulfilling their agreement; and the propriety of their signing a fresh agreement was suggested to them. A fresh agreement was entered into, and the time was extended to April, 1867. In April a further extension of the time was asked for. The Mayor did not think proper to grant the request, and ordered the vault, which Messrs. Talbot and Son had excavated, to be filled up. He was under the impression that such order, in every sense of the word, was the most proper order that could be given. No other order, he thought, under the circumstances, could have been given by the Mayor. But in the carrying out of the order, an accident occurred to Messrs. Talbot's stores. Proper precaution was not taken in filling up the excavation. The Corporation, he considered, were liable for that accident, and ought to repair the damage. But as to the restoration of the vault, that was out of the question entirely. The request made by Messrs. Talbot and Sons to the late Mayor was an illegal one, and the granting of such request was illegal. The 29th section of the Act, No. 7, William IV., reads thus:—"And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful after the passing of this Act for any person to make any cellar or any opening door or window in or beneath the surface of the footway of any street or public place within the said town, and if any person shall offend in the premises, he shall, on conviction before any Justice appointed under this Act, forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window made contrary to the provision hereof, such expense to be assessed and allowed by such Justice." Now, according to that clause, he contended that it was illegal for Messrs. Talbot's request to be granted, and if the present Mayor had given any other order he would have been acting illegally also. Proper precautions, however, ought to have been taken to have prevented any damage to the stores. It must be borne in mind, too, that the action had been commenced against Charles Moore, Esq., of Pitt-street, and not against the Mayor of Sydney. The case, however, went so far that, on last Monday week, the jury were put in the box, and the whole matter was gone into; but, in consequence of the offers made by the Mayor, the case was withdrawn. He would like to know what right the Mayor had to make those offers. It was impossible that the arrangement entered into by the Mayor could be carried out, and the whole thing would have to be gone over again. The Mayor had no right whatever, on the part of the Corporation, to offer to pay £250 damages, and this Council would not be doing wrong in rejecting such an arrangement. The Corporation never had anything to do with the case; they were not the defendants. The Council made certain offers, which the Messrs. Talbot declined to accept. The whole matter was void, from illegality. The Mayor was the head of the Council, to carry out the wishes of the Council only, and he had no right whatever to make the arrangements he had done with Messrs. Talbot and Son. Messrs. Talbot and Son were to a great extent parties to their own wrong. If they had never received that illegal grant from the late Mayor, there would not have been any excavation for the present Mayor to have filled up; and under such circumstances those gentlemen were not entitled to any damages whatever. It was quite probable that, had he been in the Mayor's position, he should have taken the same course with reference to the filling up of the vault. Messrs. Talbot and Son had no right to have been allowed to construct a vault underneath a street. Other people would want the same privilege. And he contended that it would be highly dangerous to allow steam boilers to be placed underneath public thoroughfares. Although that part of the city was not much frequented at present, it would perhaps at no distant date become a great thoroughfare; and therefore he objected, on the score of it being a dangerous nuisance, to allow steam engines and boilers to be placed under the street. Another thing, the manner in which the case had been put before the Supreme Court was perfectly ridiculous. He had heard it said that it was put in such a manner purposely to allow Messrs. Talbot and Son to get a verdict. It would be doing justice to those gentlemen if the Council were to restore the stores to the same state as they were before the accident; but it would be illegal for the Council to give its consent to the construction of the vault. If the vault was constructed, any person could go to the Police Office and lodge a complaint against Messrs. Talbot and Son, on the ground of its being a dangerous nuisance. He considered there was no other course open to the Council than to reject the arrangement. It would be a lesson for the future; and although it would be a very dear one, it would be a very valuable one. If he voted for the adoption of the arrangement, he would be guilty of perjury. He was astonished that lawyers of high standing in the community had framed such an arrangement. He should, as a matter of duty, vote against the motion.

Alderman CARAHER said no one felt deeper regret than he himself did respecting the matter before the Council. He thought, however, it would be much better for the Aldermen to pass the resolution and have done with it. It would be a caution to any alderman or mayor for the future. He thought it would be much better for the matter to be settled at once—although it might not be settled in a manner very favourable to the Council; and he hoped the Corporation would settle it without going to law again. It was for those reasons he supported the resolution.

Alderman BUTLER thought that, as several of the aldermen were unavoidably absent, it would be better to adjourn the discussion; and he moved,—"That the matter be adjourned until next Council day."

Alderman SMALL seconded the motion.

Alderman SUTHERLAND said, if the amendment had been moved before any discussion had taken place, he should have supported it; but as it was he could not think of voting for an adjournment. He regretted that the matter had again come before the Council. He believed that the resolution which the Council passed on the 27th May last threw the whole of the expenses of the case upon the Council. The expenses would now be nearly double what they were at first. But he considered from the first that the Council ought not to have had anything to do with the case. Although Alderman Macintosh had gone full into the history of the case he had not given it correctly, according to his (Mr. Sutherland's) opinion. In reference to the steps, Messrs. Talbot and Son had asked for no more, and in fact not so much, as he would have done had he been in their position. And he thought those gentlemen ought not to be blamed for what they were not guilty of. He, in company with other aldermen, at the request of the Mayor, went down to Messrs. Talbot's premises. Messrs. Talbot then stated if the Corporation would give them five feet along the side of one store, and allow them to have access from one store to another, they would be satisfied. That was refused them. They had purchased allotments of land at the corners of two streets, and if the plans of the Corporation had been carried out the streets would have been entirely closed to them. Was there, he asked, any one in the Council who, under such circumstances, would have taken the matter as easy as Messrs. Talbot and Son had taken it, or who would have been satisfied with as little as they had been satisfied with? Messrs. Talbot and Son had been doing nothing without the permission of the Corporation. The very plans of their buildings had been sanctioned by the Corporation. It was true that in consequence of wet weather and other causes they did not get their vault completed within the specified time. And it was a question now whether the Corporation would complete them in the time mentioned in the arrangement which had been entered into by the Mayor. According to that arrangement the Corporation were to complete the stores within three months from the 5th of August. [Alderman MACINTOSH: The Corporation dare not build them.] The Messrs. Talbot and Son had now got four times as much from the Corporation as they were entitled to. The following resolution was passed by the Council on the 27th May:—"That the City Solicitor be instructed to defend the action, Messrs. Talbot and Son against Mr. Charles Moore, Mayor—the Corporation adopting the same as if against themselves." That resolution threw the whole responsibility of the matter on the Corporation. All the Corporation had to complain of was that the Mayor had entered into an arrangement which prevented himself and the officers of the Corporation from being put into the witness-box, and to prevent the citizens from knowing who was at fault in the matter. It was stated by some that the City Engineer was to blame. The City Engineer, he believed, had no more to do with it than he (Mr Sutherland) had. And if the City Engineer had been put in the witness-box, that would have been very clearly proved. The Council had no right, from the first, to have accepted the responsibility. Would not any one else in the position of the Mayor have settled the matter rather than have been placed in a witness-box? The Mayor had got out of the matter very smoothly and easily indeed. It would cost the Corporation a large sum of money, which they have no right to pay, but the Council in the first instance accepted the responsibility, and he was perfectly prepared for all that had been done. He was sorry he was called upon again to record his vote upon the question, because he could not vote contrary to the way in which he had voted before. By the resolution passed on the 27th May, the Corporation would be compelled to pay any amount of money that Mr. Charles Moore liked to saddle upon them. He was sorry a meeting of the Council had been called that afternoon, when it was known that several of the aldermen who had taken an active part in the matter could not be present. Two or three of the aldermen it was well known were away from Sydney, and could not possibly be present. He and the other Aldermen, a day or two ago, received notice that the next meeting of the Council would be held on Monday next, and requesting them to send in resolutions before 12 o'clock on Thursday. And they were there assembled in a hurry, at very nearly the time they had been requested to send in their notices of motion. The thing seemed to be so disgraceful he could scarcely trust himself to speak of it. Talk about looking with contempt upon a man who would rob a house whilst the occupant was at church, what was the case of those aldermen who were away from Sydney attending to their business, knowing that a meeting of the Council could not legally be held until Monday next. [Alderman CARAHER: Do you say the Mayor intended to rob the citizens?] He did not say anything of the kind. The alderman might draw his own conclusions. He should say nothing further, than that Messrs. Talbot and Son had got a great deal more than their own and more than they asked for. [Alderman CARAHER: They have not got it yet.] The alderman says they have not got it yet, but he will find they will have it very soon. He intended to vote against the motion.

[Alderman SPEER regretted exceedingly being called upon to give his vote on this occasion. It would be recollected by all that he voted to indemnify the Mayor on a former occasion, and he would give his reason for doing so. Messrs. Talbot and Son had permission from the Corporation to do certain things in a certain time. They failed to keep to their agreement, and the Mayor was perfectly justified under those circumstances in carrying out the contract which Messrs. Talbot and Son refused to do. But in carrying out the work a wall was thrown down. The Council thought that was an accident, and they voted a sum of money to rebuild the wall. The money was voted by the Council on the understanding that it was to be tendered to Messrs. Talbot and Son; and if those gentlemen refused to take it, it was to be paid into Court. He supported the Mayor, so far, although not exactly approving of his conduct in this matter. Three or four days before the case was to come on for hearing in the Supreme Court, a resolution was passed by the Council that the case should not be settled except in a particular way. [The MAYOR: There is no resolution, I think, to that effect.] A letter was written to Messrs. Talbot and Son, and that letter was adopted by the Council, and the Mayor ought not to have settled the case in any other way without first obtaining permission from the Council. The Mayor had no right to interfere with, or set aside, the deliberate opinion of the aldermen. The Mayor had not considered the aldermen in the matter whatever, but had trampled upon the rights of the citizens, and on that account he (Mr. Speer) was compelled to vote against the motion; and he believed he should be neglecting his duty if he acted otherwise. He wished that the letter embodying the resolution passed by the Finance Committee, on the 25th July, might be read.

The TOWN CLERK read the letter, as follows:—

No. 67-322, Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 26th July, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, inquiring whether the Council are prepared to grant you permission to complete the construction of the vault under the footway of Macquarie-street, at the rear of the stores erected by you.

In reply, I am desired to state that the Council will not interfere with the permission given you by the late Mayor, John Sutton, Esq. (20th July, 1866), to construct the said vault, for the purpose of storing wool, hides, tallow, &c., subject to the approval of the City Engineer, upon condition that the passage or thoroughfare to lead from the Circular Quay to Macquarie-street, as proposed to be made by the Government for the benefit and accommodation of the citizens generally (which work was prohibited by an injunction issued from the Supreme Court) shall now be carried out, without any opposition from yourselves, and that all legal proceedings in the case, Talbot v. Moore, be at once abandoned and considered as lapsed, each party paying their own costs.

His Worship begs me to intimate that it is necessary to ascertain your decision as early as possible, as preparation is being made for the re-erection of the retaining wall.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS A. BUTTERFIELD, Acting Town Clerk.

Alderman BRADFORD said that the first time he heard of the affair was when an application was received from Messrs. Talbot and Son, asking for an extension of time. That letter was never placed before the Council. [The MAYOR: Simply because there was no time to do it.] Six days elapsed from the time of the receiving of the letter by the Mayor and the filling in of the excavations. An accident having unfortunately taken place, the Council were desirous of lightening as much as possible the burden on the Mayor's shoulders, and they proposed certain terms. Those terms were not accepted by Messrs. Talbot and Son. He thought the matter could have been settled much more easily than the Mayor had settled it. It was his duty to protect the citizens, and although he should vote against the motion, he did not wish that Messrs. Talbot and Son should lose anything.

Alderman MURPHY said if the case had been decided by a jury he should not have objected to terms similar to those made by the Mayor. But having been settled in the way it had been, he could not believe that the interest of the Corporation had been protected. He complained of the Mayor's professional advisers—both solicitors and barristers. The thing was monstrous. The terms agreed to by the Mayor were altogether opposed to the instructions given him by the Council. The steps and the stores ought not to be mixed up together, as the question. One ought not to have interfered with the other. The Mayor had settled the matter on his own responsibility, and had thrown his friends overboard, and laid them open to censure and ridicule. The Corporation was laughed at by every one. A great blunder had been committed. He would wait till he saw the Corporation were bound by law to ratify the Mayor's agreement, before he would give his consent to it. He believed no law could compel the Corporation to carry out the arrangement.

The MAYOR stated that the reason he called a meeting of the aldermen that afternoon was because the matter was to have been settled within seven days; the time for settlement elapsed on Monday last; and therefore he thought it advisable to call a meeting as early as possible.

Alderman STEEL said that he voted for the resolution which was passed on the 27th May, believing that the Mayor had acted without thinking of the risks he was running in filling that large excavation with silt. He did not think the Mayor would willingly destroy the property of any person. He felt confident if the case had been allowed to have been proceeded with in the Supreme Court, much easier terms would have been come to. He moved, "That the opinion of the most eminent barrister in Sydney be taken, to see whether the Council would be justified in repudiating the arrangements entered into by the Mayor." If it was possible for the Corporation to repudiate the arrangement, the Mayor would be in no worse position.

The motion was not seconded.

Alderman BUTLER said that from the very first he was averse to the Corporation having anything whatever to do with the matter. He regretted that the Mayor had come to the arrangement he had done.

The amendment was put, and lost.

The original motion was lost on the following division:—

Ayes, 3.

Alderman Kidman	Alderman Caraher.
Kippax	

Noes, 8.

Alderman Sutherland	Alderman Murphy
Speer	Small
Butler	Bradford
Macintosh	Steel.

TENDER.

The Council then proceeded to determine on a tender for the completion of the Tank Stream Sewer.

Only one tender was sent in. The tender of Mr. George Orchard, for £360, was accepted.

The Council then adjourned.

THE EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

II.

(*Translated for the Sydney Morning Herald, from the Univers Illustré of the 15th June.*)

UP to the present time the amount of the gold that has been taken out of the earth in Australia is estimated at the money value of 8,000,000 of pounds sterling—that is to say, at 200,000,000 of francs—an enormous sum, which is found represented by a huge block of gilded plaster, from which the mind is enabled to realize what the material mass of such an amount would be.

Considerable as this sum is, can it be fairly balanced against the sufferings, the deadly perils of the large number of miners who have sunk under their toil, or be compared with the damage which the depopulation of certain parts of Australia has suffered in the avocations of agriculture and in the pastoral interests—which constitute the greatest and most durable sources of wealth in that country, as is attested by the samples of unrivalled wool of every description which we admire at the Universal Exhibition, and by the stuffs that are made of that material in Australia? In addition to which you must also bear in mind that if you only scratch the earth there you will find coal mines, and if you do but touch it with the plough you can take from it magnificent crops of corn;—that the vine there bears marvellously well, and yields an excellent wine, and that the immense plains give room for raising and feeding as much sheep and cattle as you like, provided that such property can be protected against the robberies of the aborigines, and the depredations of certain incorrigible brigands, [the bushrangers?] the old remains of the *convicts* who first went to colonise that opulent country.

However that may be Australia has become a land which is powerful, rich, and industrious, the present state and progress of which are beginning gradually to efface the outward aspect of a penal colony, and where, every day, a taste for literature and a love for the fine arts—those two civilising agencies *par excellence*—are developing themselves. The aboriginal inhabitants, for their part, as in all the English colonies, are beginning to disappear, and *gin*, particularly is aiding in this work of destruction, one more in the interests of colonisation than of Christianity.

Thus archæology ought to be anxious to study the objects manufactured by these *morituri qui nos salutant*—objects which are found in great numbers at the Exhibition.

There are, as I have told you, hatchets and clubs, and knives—identical, in their form and style of make, with the same arms which are dug up in rivers and caverns in the soil of Europe, and engines of destruction which (except the boomerang) resemble all that has also been made in Africa and America.

By the aboriginal natives of Australia, and especially those who frequent the Richmond and Murray river, stone is wrought with much patience and cleverness. In proof of this I need do no more than refer to two large slabs of extreme hardness, slightly hollowed on the face of one of the slabs, and both polished after a fashion which might attract the attention of some of our best French artificers in marble. These stones were used to grind down the grains of combole, the farina from which forms the chief ingredient in the food of those savages.

The same degree of perfection in their work may be observed in a cylinder of greyish granite, which in the catalogue is called the "Pierre d'Adoration," or Stone of Worship, and which, as we are assured, was a fetish much reverenced amongst certain tribes of the natives. Another stone, of very similar appearance, is placed over the trench in which has been buried the body of a chief, or of an influential member of a tribe. These rough outlines of humanity profess, moreover, a sort of religious regard for the dead, as is attested by a mass of whitish earth in the form of a cap, in the inside of which are still to be seen hairs which have remained sticking to this block of dried plaster. It weighs altogether about two kilogrammes, and forms the mourning head-dress which the widows have to wear for a year. They take off, neither by day nor by night, this sign of their sorrow and their fidelity, but as soon as the term expires which has been prescribed by usage, they get rid of the melancholy burden and immediately contract a second marriage; that is to say, they become the slaves of another master, who beats them with and without a cause, who makes them carry the heaviest burdens, and who, when they displease him, gets rid of them by a blow with the beleman or the boomerang.

In spite of their repulsive aspect the aboriginal natives are able to profit by the education which may be given them, and are then not found to be behind the Europeans in intelligence.

Last year, a young girl, who had been brought from Australia in her infancy by Captain Christian, died in France. Educated at Paris with a sailor's children, she not only manifested towards them a boundless affection and devotion, but also showed a marvellous expertness in all the ordinary avocations of woman, and a decided superiority in the studies she had been directed to pursue with her companions. Like them, she spoke, read, and wrote three languages—French, German, and English. Like them, she perfectly understood geography, and she drew a complicated map of Europe without making an error. In fine, she edified the clergy of the parish of Notre Dame de Lorette by her knowledge of the catechism, and by her fervent piety on the day of her First Communion. Her rivals, with the cruelty natural to their age called her the "Clever Monkey," and I must admit that Catherine—for that was the name she received at her baptism—to a certain extent justified this nickname by her macaw-like aspect, her green eyes, her mud-coloured complexion, great, long thin arms, and monkey-like hands and feet, the latter of which could only be made to submit to be shackled with shoes at the cost of some pain to the wearer.

At fourteen years the poor creature experienced the first symptoms of the fatal malady which attacks nearly all young persons who are carried away to countries far removed from their native land. She died notwithstanding the most anxious and affectionate care bestowed upon her by her mother and adopted sisters, manifesting an angelic resignation: "Good bye," said she, at her last hour, "in heaven we shall be all white people and beautiful—the clever monkey like the rest."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£467	2	3
Gin	323	13	2
Whisky	26	1	4
Rum	646	10	0
Wine	57	6	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	62	10	0
——— (in bottle)	197	9	9
Tobacco and snuff	279	2	0
——— unmanufactured	78	5	0
Cigars	11	5	0
Tea	354	8	8
Coffee and chicory	96	14	8
Sugar, refined	10	14	7
——— unrefined	305	0	0
Opium	121	2	6
Pilotage	5	16	8
Ad valorem	537	19	11
Package charge	208	11	0
Total	£3799	11	7

The wool sales held to-day were more active than those of last week. The bulk of the lots offered were scoured wools, and with few exceptions very unimportant parcels. The following prices were obtained:—Scoured, 11½d. to 21½d.; fleece, 15½d. to 17½d.; greasy, 6½d. to 7½d.; handwashed, 5d. to 15d. Sheepskins were in fair supply, and sold at about last week's rates, say 5d. to 7½d. for full woolled, 2d. to 4½d. for pelts and inferior parcels.

Mr. Devlin sold 5 bales greasy wool at 7d.; 6 lots sheepskins, at 5¾d. to 7¼d.; and 1 lot lambskins, at 7½d.

Mr. Ebsworth sold, H over I, 15 bales handwashed wool, at 16½d.; 1 scoured, at 17d.; 1 greasy, at 7½d., sheepskins, 6½d.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones catalogued 37 bales, and sold 28, the principal lots being:—DS, 6 bales scoured at 19½d.; WHC, 7 at 20½d.; DMJ, 5 bales pieces at 12½d., 3 bales skins at 6½d., 4 bales at 6d.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner offered 90 bales, and sold 48, the only noticeable parcels being:—CW in square, 10 bales scoured at 19d.; CWD in diamond, 6 at 19½d.; C, 3 at 15½d.; 9 lots sheepskins at 4½d. to 7½d.; 1 lot pelts at 2d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold—DKN, 10 bales fleece, at 17½d.; Ifield, 6 scoured, at 19d.; 3 at 15½d.; B—W, 29 at 21½d.; UE in diamond, 9 at 15½d., 4 greasy at 6½d. to 7½d., 4 scoured at 11½d. to 14d., 7 mixed at 4½d. to 5d., and 6000 sheepskins at 3¾d. to 7d.

We are indebted to the *South Australian Register* for the report of the South Australian Chamber of Commerce, laid before the annual meeting held on the 8th instant. The report has evidently been compiled with considerable care, and treats of almost every subject connected with mercantile affairs in that colony, including the improvement of the port, the mail service, drawbacks on broken packages, free interchange of produce between the Australian colonies, and an excellent review of the state and prospects of the colony. With reference to the causes of the late financial crisis the report states—

Among these causes the excessive speculation in the purchase of Crown lands in 1865 and the early part of 1866 undoubtedly assumes a prominent place. The high prices obtained for our breadstuffs in 1864 and 1865, and the accompanying season of general prosperity, encouraged our agricultural population to extend their operations, and no doubt to anticipate in a great measure the possible profits of future years, while other classes of the community also sought to invest their present and expected future profits in land, for which they looked forward for a speedy demand. The result was that the land sales, which amounted in 1863 to £181,000, at an average of 27s 8d per acre rose in 1864 to £265,400, and in 1865 reached the enormous sum of £519,300 at the high average of 32s 3d per acre. And notwithstanding the great falling off in the land sales during the latter part of 1866, the total for that year amounted to £322,400, at an average of 30s 1d per acre. Of this sum £226,100 had been realised before the 30th of June. That these purchases were in a great measure speculative is partially indicated by the fact that while in the three years 1864, '5, and '6 the total quantity of land alienated from the Crown was 755,000 acres, the increased quantity brought under cultivation during the same period was only 183,700 acres. Another cause of the depression was the holding back of our surplus stock of breadstuffs during the early part of the year. At the commencement of 1866 it was calculated that we had a surplus equivalent to 48,383 tons of flour for export. Of this only 16,144 tons of flour and 31,539 quarters of wheat were exported during the first six months of 1866, when the average price of wheat was 7s 2d per bushel. Assuming that forty-five bushels of wheat will yield a ton of flour, this gives a total of 21,751 tons, so that scarcely more than half our surplus had been exported at the time of the commencement of the pressure. The quantity exported in the second half-year of 1866 was 14,482 tons of flour and 15,217 quarters of wheat, equal to 17,157 tons of flour, while the average price of wheat during this period was only 5s 4d per bushel. Thus nearly half our available surplus was held back from the market while prices were high. The total value of our exports of breadstuffs in 1866 was only £645,400, as against £1,228,406 in 1865. The abundant harvest of last year, which gave a total yield of nearly double the quantity of wheat gathered in at the harvest of 1865-6, has in a great measure, made amends for the low prices realised. Already our exports of breadstuffs exceed in value the whole of our cereal exports in the year 1866. They amounted on the 20th July to a quantity equivalent to 69,569 tons of flour, which exceeds by 11,500 tons the largest quantity ever exported in a similar period, the corresponding total for 1864—the year in question—having been 58,000 tons.

Messrs. Morgan, Brothers' London tobacco circular of June 1st, reports:—

Although the sales of American tobacco during the month have not been of an extensive character, there has been a steady business done in most descriptions, and it is estimated that about 900 hogsheads have been placed. The home trade has evinced an inclination to purchase more freely than of late, and the operations for exportation would have been upon a much larger scale had the stock on sale consisted of a more desirable quality. There appears to be a growing opinion that prices of North American growths have now seen their lowest point, which no doubt is increased by the fact that stocks are considerably reduced, and the lower qualities of Western Strips, for which holders have submitted to larger reductions, have nearly all been placed; also that the late inclement season in the States will tend very materially to limit the planting of the present crop, which is computed will not exceed one-half of that of previous years. In substitutes there has been but a limited business done, and chiefly confined to the most leafy and colory descriptions. In some instances holders of ordinary classes have submitted to slight concessions on their limits. Imports, 496 hogsheads; deliveries, 959 hogsheads, against 948 hogsheads in the corresponding month of last year. Stock, 20,913 hogsheads against 23,540 hogsheads in 1866, 19,882 hogsheads in 1865, 16,252 hogsheads in 1864, 18,039 hogsheads in 1863, and 31,960 hogsheads in 1862. Virginia has experienced a better demand, more particularly for old strips of good flavour and substance, the stock of which is now becoming extremely limited; ordinary and short descriptions have also been placed at current rates. The stock of good to fine leaf is very trifling. Kentucky and Missouri leaf and strips have occupied the attention of buyers to a larger extent than any other growth, and the sales of the latter constitute the bulk of the transactions of the month, which closes with a far more settled appearance as to prices for the future than has been manifested for some length of time. The scanty supply of bright and rich descriptions of leaf prevent any transactions of magnitude. Havannah cigars of good and well known brands have been in steady demand, whilst common and ordinary classes, of which the chief proportion of the stock consists, have been difficult to sell; it is reported that the new crop will be far superior in quality and appearance to many preceding years.

Manila Cheroots and Cigars.—Now that light weights are to be had, the trade is asking for bolder and heavier sorts, of which there are none offering.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

J. B. LAVERACK.—At the Railway Station, at 11 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.; at his Yards, at 12 o'clock, Pigs, Calves, Poultry, &c.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.

H. B. REID.—At quarter-past 10 o'clock, Hides, Bones, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones, Horse Oil, Hair, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow.

J. DEVLIN.—At his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, Bones, Mess Beef and Pork.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 11 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—On the Premises, Parramatta-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of a Confectioner, Counters, Shop Fixtures, Chairs, Tables, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Ornaments, Vases, Books, Stock-in-Trade of a Saddler.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.

W. C. RUSH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stock of a Country Storekeeper, Magic Lantern, Cricket Bats, &c.

FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Hams, Bacon, Whiting, Confectionery, Champagne, Cheese, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Magnetic Paints, Paperhangings, Gas Tubing, Winches, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.'s Stores, at 11 o'clock, Bottled Beer and Porter; at 128, Castlereagh-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at the Australian Bond, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 12 o'clock, Horses; at half-past 2 o'clock, Carcases Mutton.

W. INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at their Mart, at half-past 11, Pigs, Calves, Poultry; at 12, Farm and Dairy Produce; at 3 o'clock, Potatoes.

J. W. CARNE.—At the Railway, Hay, Straw; at the Wheatsheaf Yards, at 1 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.

W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Milch Cow.

ELLIS AND BUTLER.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry; at half-past 1 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce; at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

The Manchester Court of Common Council have decided to invite such of the European Sovereigns as may visit this country during the summer to a grand banquet in the Guildhall.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1467129

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ADDITIONAL evidence taken by the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, respecting the charges brought against Mr. Pratt, was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly a few days ago, and it was ordered that it be printed.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, held on Monday, the 7th of January, a letter was read from Mr. Edward Pratt, suggesting that an inquiry be at once made into the truth of Mr. Macleay's charges, and that that gentleman be requested either to come forward and substantiate them, or state upon what authority they were made. In consequence of the receipt of the above, a letter was addressed to Mr. Macleay, requesting him to state the grounds upon which he made the charge of blasphemous infidelity against Mr. Pratt.

A letter dated Currajong, 12th January, 1867, was received from Mr. Macleay, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Pratt to the Trustees of the Grammar School, and informing the Trustees that Mr. Edwards, one of the masters of the school, could give them full information as to the particular charge of blasphemy referred to. As regarded the general charge of blasphemy, he suggested inquiry among the former and present masters of the school.

A special meeting of the Trustees was held at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 17th January, 1867, for the purpose of receiving Mr. Macleay's reply to the Secretary's letter of the 9th instant, and to inquire further into the charge against Mr. Pratt. Present: Professor Pell, chairman; N. D. Stenhouse, Esq., Arthur à'Beckett, Esq., R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., W. C. Windeyer, Esq., the Hon. George Allen, Esq.

Mr. John Edwards, class master, was called in and examined.

Mr. Macleay's letter of the 12th instant was read to the witness, and he was requested to give what information he possessed on the subject referred to.

The witness stated that he had put in writing the information required.

The Trustees requested the witness to read the writing, and which was as follows, viz.:—

To the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, &c., &c.,
Paddington, 17th January, 1867.

Gentlemen,—At the request of your secretary, Mr. Catlett, I reduce to writing the evidence I have "to give in reference to the charge Mr. William Macleay has made against Mr. Pratt."

And first, I beg leave to say that from the day I joined the Sydney Grammar School to the present period, I have always been in amity with Mr. Pratt, and that I have always met, at his hands, with the greatest consideration and attention, and that, therefore, in what I am about to write, I am not instigated by unkind feeling, but that I deeply regret having unadvisedly repeated in a private conversation to Mr. Stephens any words I have heard from Mr. Pratt.

If I had thought that an advantage would have been taken of what I was communicating to Mr. Stephens, I should have studiously kept silence; and I have Mr. Stephens's assurance that Mr. Macleay's "charge in the Legislative Assembly was made without his expressed consent."

It is of far greater regret to me, that Mr. Pratt's public repudiation of his words—those quoted by Mr. Macleay—*obliges* me, in support of my own truthfulness, to mention what I would infinitely prefer not to notice.

A few days after my introduction to the Sydney Grammar School, Mr. Stephens told me of a matter in dispute between himself and Mr. Pratt, that was under investigation by the trustees; and he begged me, for my own sake and for his, to take no part whatever in the controversy. This advice I scrupulously followed; and until the decision of the trustees was made known, I had no communication with Mr. Stephens of which Mr. Pratt or the matter under investigation formed the subject. The facts of the case are as follows:—

About a month prior to the Christmas vacation, it happened that I said, in conversation with Mr. Pratt, that though a member of the Church of England, I sometimes heard the Rev. Mr. John Graham preach at the theatre, and I expressed my admiration of that gentleman's eloquence, ability, and liberality of thought.

This elicited other remarks on the many forms of religion in the present day, and Mr. Pratt asked me if I knew Mr. Newman's "Phases of Faith," I said "No." [I am told that this work is of much ability, but that it casts infinite discredit on the Founder of Christianity, and is of infidel, if not of atheistic tendency.] Mr. Pratt spoke in the highest terms of praise of the talent, argument, and evident honesty of the author; and on my asking him to what conclusion Mr. Newman came, said "Oh! he proves Jesus Christ to be an impostor and a swindler." This startled me somewhat; and Mr. Pratt observing, I suppose, that I looked astonished, said—"I do not go so far as that—I do not say that Jesus Christ is an impostor or a swindler, but that the evidence in favour of that view is very strong indeed."

On the evening of that day, speaking in my family of the inquiry then pending, I mentioned that Mr. Pratt held peculiar opinions on Christianity, and I repeated the words he had that day used to me, and quoted since by Mr. Macleay. My wife was shocked, and said it was a duty I owed to my own sons and to the other pupils in the school, to report Mr. Pratt's opinions to Mr. Stephens, the Head Master. I thought differently—it was not for me to judge the opinions of other men. Mr. Pratt did not teach his opinions to the boys. And moreover, I could not, in fairness to Mr. Pratt, make any statement to Mr. Stephens that might possibly tell against Mr. Pratt in the investigation not then completed. More was said, but only relevant to the subject, inasmuch as this family difference has kept fresh in my memory what otherwise I might have forgotten.

On the Saturday following the day on which the decision of the trustees was made known, I called on Mr. Stephens at his private residence, to inquire what my future position in the school would be, as I had been appointed to do what had been Mr. Blackmore's work, but other forms had been assigned me. I held a long conversation with him. Among other topics, Mr. Pratt and his theological opinions was then first mentioned between us; and I told Mr. Stephens what Mr. Pratt had said to me, and the strong feeling of my family on the subject. The words fell from me in common conversation, after the decision of the trustees had been published, and I never imagined they could in any way be used to Mr. Pratt's disadvantage.

A few days after this, Mr. Pratt told me Mr. Windeyer was to bring before the Assembly his Excellency's speech delivered in the schoolroom. I was present on that occasion, and to my great astonishment, and I must add disgust, heard Mr. Macleay use the identical words I had reported to Mr. Stephens.

My first impression was to tell Mr. Pratt at once that Mr. Macleay had indirectly derived his information from me; but on consulting my friends, I was advised to take no step in the matter until it should be brought directly before me. Some one else might have given the information; and, if so, why embroil myself? The next day I saw Mr. Stephens. He told me the words had been used without his express consent; he had mentioned them to Sir William Manning, but was not then sure that he had mentioned them in the first instance to Mr. Macleay, although he had conversed with him upon the subject. He has since found, on inquiry, that he had mentioned them to Mr. Macleay.

On Saturday last, 12th January, I met Mr. Pratt in George-street; he broached the subject to me, and I then told him unreservedly, and as nearly as I can remember, in the same words as I have now used to you, all the circumstances as they actually happened.

I come now most reluctantly to a very painful part of my duty, but Mr. Pratt's published repudiation of his words makes it imperative on me to show that he has the habit of speaking in a reckless and inconsiderate way of what the majority of people in a Christian country hold sacred. The matter of this inquiry is narrowed to an assertion on my part, and a denial on Mr. Pratt's. It is necessary, then, that I show that Mr. Pratt has a habit of speaking unadvisedly on matters relative to Christianity; and that, in the absence of positive confirmatory evidence of his having used the words I affirm he did use, there is, at the least, very strong presumptive evidence that, from habit, the occasion presenting itself, he would use them.

And first I say, that I had not been a frequenter of the common room one month before I was fully satisfied that, in his theological opinions, Mr. Pratt was what is generally understood by the word infidel, and this from sentiments and opinions uttered casually by him. On very many occasions I have heard him sneer at and speak with biting sarcasm of the Founder of Christianity, and of the doctrines and opinions of the various Christian sects and communities. I am unable to detail all, for they have passed from my memory, but I will mention one as a sample of his habit. In conversation I had been saying that I had been greatly wronged by a certain person, a carpenter by trade, and that on going to expostulate with him I found him reading his Bible. "Ah!" said Mr. Pratt, with a sneer, "but Jesus Christ was a carpenter."

Take an instance of his reckless way of speaking. I had been criticising a picture painted by Martens—I think it is called "The last Judgment." In this picture the Great Judge is represented sitting on a globe, before him is a gulf or chasm; on his left are figures clad in scarlet and the ensigns of power; on his right is a mixed multitude rising from the ground. John Wesley is depicted in a black coat and white handkerchief, in juxta-position with Alfred the Great, Washington, the former robed in ermine and crowned. I was ridiculing the composition of this picture, when Mr. Pratt said, "I don't believe in either Heaven or Hell. If there be a Hell, I would rather go there in company of such intellects as Byron, Shelley, and Voltaire, than go to the other place with black coats and white chokers."

On Saturday last, when I met Mr. Pratt, in course of our conversation I recalled this observation of his to his memory; *he admitted it and said, "Oh, the words mean nothing, and any one might have used them."*

It is quite true the words *may* have no value, but they evidence a reckless and inconsiderate habit of speaking on matters of serious import. Mr. Mein had joined us, and was standing by at the time on the same occasion, speaking of Newman's "Phases of Faith." Mr. Pratt again spoke in admiration of the work, and again said that Mr. Newman came to the conclusion that Jesus Christ was a swindler and an impostor—the words he had used before, only changing the position of the epithets.

I called his attention to his having then uttered as a quotation the very words he had repudiated before. He did not seem to be aware that he had used them at all.

This is a confirmation that I was right in the early impression his words and opinions had made on me. He said of his own accord—"If you ask me if I believe in the Christianity of the nineteenth century, I unhesitatingly say I do not," and afterwards he added that he would suffer the rack rather than give his adhesion to the historical portions of the early chapters in Matthew and Luke.

Mr. Pratt has an absolute right to the enjoyment of his opinions, unquestioned and unquestionable; but the above instances are enough to show that on matters connected with Christianity, he does speak unadvisedly; and in the present case, the assumption is that, having in his mind the conclusions to which Mr. Newman's reasonings had led him, he would naturally express himself in terms the same or akin to those used by Mr. Newman himself. I ought not to omit to mention that Mr. Pratt emphatically denied having used the word "swindler." It is of no great importance—the two epithets are nearly synonymous. I have, however, a very distinct recollection that both words were used.

At the risk of being tedious I have written thus at large, because I am desirous that all the circumstances connected with Mr. Macleay's "charge" should be before you; and I again repeat that nothing short of the necessity of proving my own truthfulness could have induced me to write what I have done.

I have, &c.,
JOHN EDWARDS.

[Those who read our report of Parliamentary proceedings printed on Wednesday, 10th July, will recognise many parts of this letter. The latter portion of the letter read by Mr. Macleay, however, was not an exact copy of the letter sent by Mr. Edwards to the trustees, for the reasons then stated.]

The following evidence was then given by Mr. Edwards, who was examined:—

By Mr. Windeyer: The words underlined were heard by Mr. Mein.

By the Chairman: The words attributed to Mr. Pratt by Mr. Macleay were said about a month ago in the common room? Mr. Whitfeld heard the observations about Heaven and Hell attributed by me to Mr. Pratt. I did not make a habit of repeating what was said in the common room to the Head Master. I think that Mr. Pratt made use of the blasphemous expressions attributed to him without attaching any serious meaning to them. I feel that whatever is said in the common room is confidential. I went to Mr. Stephens to ask some questions respecting my position in the school. We conversed on various subjects, introduced the subject of Mr. Pratt's blasphemous remarks. This was a private conversation, and not official. Mr. Stephens was not then in reality head master. I mentioned Mr. Pratt's remarks to him quite inadvertently.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pratt: I was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. I took the degree of Master of Arts there. I never migrated to any other college. I took my degree in 1832. I was on Peacock's side.

Mr. Pratt: Do you not think that, if I had obtained my present situation by representing that I had taken a degree at Cambridge when I had not, that I might fairly be termed a swindler and an impostor? Mr. Edwards: Yes, I suppose so.

Mr. Pratt: In such case, then, do you not think that my word would be of very little value—do you think that much weight should be attached to the testimony of a swindler and an impostor? Mr. Edwards (after some hesitation): No, I suppose not.

Mr. Pratt: In obtaining your present office, did you not represent yourself to be a M.A. of Cambridge? Mr. Edwards: Yes.

Mr. Pratt: Now, did you take a degree at Cambridge? Mr. Edwards: Yes, I did.

Mr. Pratt: Have you any papers to show this? Mr. Edwards: No, they were destroyed by a fire in Brisbane.

Mr. Pratt: Your name should appear in the Cambridge Calendar for 1829, 1830? Mr. Edwards: Yes.

Mr. Pratt: Have you any such Calendar? Mr. Edwards: No.

Mr. Pratt produced Cambridge Calendars for 1828, 1829, 1830. Mr. Edwards, having examined the Calendar for 1829, stated that he could not find his name in it, nor could he account for its absence. On being examined by the Chairman, the witness could not tell the name of the Master of Trinity in his time. On being asked, was inclined to think that Dr Whewell was Master, and Mr. Thomson, Tutor. Did not know where St. Mary's at Cambridge is, nor what it is. Did not know that it is the church where the members of the University hear sermons every Sunday. Could not tell what college stands next to Trinity. The Chairman here remarked that it was quite obvious that witness had never been a member of the University of Cambridge. Dr. Whewell was not appointed Master of Trinity until 1841. The witness was rising to depart, when the Chairman addressed him as follows:—The impression left upon the minds of the Trustees by this examination is that you are an impostor. Have you anything to say which can remove that impression, or anything further to say? The witness withdrew without any further remark, except that he persisted in the truth of his statements concerning Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Charles S. Mein, class master, was called in and examined:—

By the Chairman: I am acquainted with the charges against Mr. Pratt. I never heard him use expressions such as those attributed to him by Mr. Macleay. According to what I know of Mr. Pratt's opinions about Christ, I do not think he would have used the expressions swindler and impostor as applied to Christ—never heard him use the words in such conversation. I heard part of a conversation between Mr. Pratt and Mr. Edwards on Saturday last. I did not hear Mr. Pratt say anything about Heaven or Hell. I do not remember hearing Mr. Pratt use the words (underlined words in Mr. Edwards's statement).

By Mr. Pratt: I have been intimate with you for years, and have never seen anything in your religious views to prevent my associating with you. I resided with you for about a month, and did not hear you use any objectionable language concerning religious matters.

Mr. Edwin Whitfeld, class master, was called in and examined:—

By the chairman: Never heard Mr. Pratt use the words attributed to him by Mr. Macleay, or anything to the same effect. I do not think that Mr. Pratt would use such words, knowing as I do his religious opinions. Never heard Mr. Pratt use the words "swindler and impostor" in connection with the name of Christ. Have heard him quote such words from Newman, but stating that he differed from that writer. Never heard him say that the evidence in favour of Newman's view is strong.

By Mr. Pratt: I am generally in the common room more than any other master. Have never heard you speak sneeringly of Christ.

[The question, whether Mr. Whitfeld had ever heard Mr. Pratt say that he did not believe either in Heaven or Hell, was accidentally omitted to be put to Mr. Whitfeld on the 17th January, but at a subsequent meeting Mr. Whitfeld was examined on the subject, and he stated that he had never heard Mr. Pratt say that he did not believe in either Heaven or Hell, nor had he expressed sentiments to that effect.]

Mr. Pratt then read a number of letters which he had received from the masters and ex masters of the school, viz.: Messrs. John Kinloch, Frank Hutchinson, A. Bates, Ferdinand Joseph Lander, C. J. Nelson, E. Blackmore, and P. A. Dutruc, stating that they had never heard Mr. Pratt use the expressions imputed to him. He also read letters from Mr. James Hannell, M.L.A., Mr. H. Rotton, Mr. John Stewart, M.L.A., who had sons in the Grammar School, and who expressed their entire disbelief in the charges made against him. He also read a letter from the Rev. W. Scott, who was convinced that he had not expressed himself as reported. [This letter was read by Mr. Windeyer, and given in our Parliamentary report of 10th July.]

At the adjourned special meeting of the trustees, held at 4 p.m., on Friday, 18th January, for the purpose of inquiring further into the charges against Mr. Pratt, there were present: Professor Pell, chairman; Dr. A'Beckett, Esq.; Mr. N. D. Stenhouse; The Honorable George Allen; Mr. R. A. A. Morehead, and Mr. W. C. Windeyer. The masters and ex-masters of the school, with the exception of Mr. Dutruc, who was absent through illness and Mr. Fowles, were examined and gave evidence bearing out the statements contained in their letters above referred to.

Mr. Pratt then read the following letter:—
Sydney Grammar School, 18th January, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour herewith to return you Mr. Edwards's letter, and to inform you that I give a distinct and emphatic denial to each and every charge against me which is therein contained.

Some of Mr. Edwards's statements I solemnly declare to be absolute fabrications, and the rest, even if founded in fact, involve such gross misrepresentations of any sentiments which I may have uttered, that I feel justified in asserting that the whole letter consists of a tissue of falsehoods.

I do not think it would be consistent with self-respect that I should of my own accord comment upon Mr. Edwards's statements in detail. If, however, you wish to examine me any further in the matter, I shall be glad to give you any information which you may require.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD PRATT.

The Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School.

Mr. Pratt examined by Mr. Allen:—

I never used expressions about Heaven and Hell attributed to me by Mr. Edwards; I never sneered at, and spoke with bitter sarcasm of the Founder of Christianity; I never sneeringly remarked that Jesus Christ was a carpenter, I never had any such conversation as that related by Mr. Edwards on this subject; I do not hold that Jesus Christ was a swindler and impostor; I believe in a future state of rewards and punishments; I hold in abhorrence the opinions attributed to me by Mr. Macleay; Mr. Fowles, the drawing master, is not here; he was summoned; I never remember seeing him in the common room.

The trustees having duly considered the above evidence,—

It was moved by Mr. Stenhouse, seconded by Mr. Morehead, and carried unanimously:—

"That the special charge brought against Mr. Pratt by Mr. Macleay rests entirely upon Mr. Edwards's testimony, which the trustees consider unworthy of credit, and that the other charges have been disproved, as far as the nature of the case admits."

Resolved—That a report of the whole of the proceedings connected with the inquiry be immediately forwarded to the Government.

The papers contain a copy of a credential given by Mr. Stephens to Mr. Edwards to the effect that he held office as assistant master in the Sydney Grammer School, from July, 1866, to December in the same year, and that during that period, his assiduity, skill, and success in teaching, were in the highest degree satisfactory.

They conclude with a letter from Mr. Edwards to the Trustees, in which he states—

It is true that, under the pressure of extreme poverty, and from the belief that no one would be appointed to the office I solicited unless he had a degree, I assumed that to which I had no right. For my culpability in this respect I offer no other excuse; but it went no further—no one could have done the work more efficiently or more assiduously than I did it.

I have only now to refer to what took place at a meeting on the 17th ultimo, to say that, when questioned by Mr. Pratt, I was so confused by the consciousness of my false position that I lost all self-command, and that I do not now know what I then said or did.

EMU CREEK DIGGINGS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

GRENFELL, AUGUST 12TH.—The continued successful development of the Seven Mile Rush is having its effect on the prospects of this gold-field—there is less complaint of dull times amongst all classes there, and every one speaks more hopefully of their prospects than they did five or six weeks ago. I visited the Seven Mile on Saturday last, and found a great alteration in its general appearance. A street eighty-six feet wide has been laid off in a central position by the Police Magistrate, and is being rapidly built upon; frontages in fancy positions have been sold for what may be termed a high figure—considering the title of the vendor, and the prospects of the rush. There are the skeletons of six buildings intended for public houses, and stores by the dozen are already erected, and doing a roaring trade in selling grog, evidently deriving more profit from their stock of liquors than from their stock of solids. Branches of establishments in Grenfell are being rapidly nailed together in order to increase trade, in fact all seems bustle and excitement, and exhibiting convincing proof of a strong confidence in the future of the rush. So much for business. The mining prospects of the rush cannot reasonably be grumbled at, though those who have been disappointed in obtaining a claim on the "golden line" are anything but sanguine as to the payable character of this discovery. But facts are stubborn things, as there is no disputing the existence of gold when successive prospects give a yield of over an ounce to the load. Claim after claim is being daily bottomed on prospects varying from ½ dwt. to 1 dwt. to the dish, with a depth of wash dirt varying from six inches to two feet. In the early part of last week a number of shafts that were sunk in an almost straight line below the last golden hole bottomed shallow, and duffers. This startled many, but confidence has since then been restored by a succession of holes being bottomed on gold a few yards to the north side of the shallow duffers. This success has caused the gully to be pegged out for a long distance ahead. Owing to the dull times that preceded the discovery of this gully, there is a propensity amongst the majority of those located there, as well as of those who pay a flying visit, to overrate the value of this rush; this weakness will lead to much money being expended in the erection of buildings for which no return will ever be received. This building mania which is prevalent with more or less intensity on all rushes leads to exaggerated opinions being formed of the value of these small discoveries, and errors are committed that could be avoided by the exercise of a little sound judgment. I do not see any reason to alter the opinion I formed of the field in June last. When I said it would probably afford employment to four or five hundred miners, add to this number the business people and camp followers, and the number will be about 800. This rush is precisely similar, in its peculiarities of formation, value, and population, to what was known on the Burrangong gold field as the "mile rushes." A series of gullies on that gold-field were discovered one after the other, in a northerly direction from Young, commencing with what was called the six-mile, then seven-mile, duffer gully—ten-mile, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen, and, I think, twenty mile. These gullies all run east to west, and afforded employment for about 400 miners; they lasted about nine months, and yielded from four to nine thousand ounces of gold each; the wash-dirt was patchy, both in quantity and quality, but, on the average, paid fair wages. On these workings there were usually four public-houses, a dozen small stores, and the usual miscellaneous collection of other business places. On the discovery of a fresh gully these buildings rapidly disappeared only to be re-erected a couple of miles further on, the change in their appearance being trifling. The Seven-mile Rush is one of those outposts reproduced to the life, even to its humanity. The similarity of the formation of the unworked country between the Seventeen-mile Rush of the Burrangong gold-field and the Seven-mile Rush of the Emu Creek gold-field to these mile rushes, is very striking, and there can be little doubt, that during next summer, gullies will be discovered that will connect the two gold-fields more closely than at present, though with interests widely different. The concentration of a fixed mining population in the Tyagong country, will have the effect of thoroughly proving its auriferous character. An impetus will be given to quartz reefing, such as it could not otherwise receive, and which will have the effect of permanently settling an industrious and steady population in that locality.

The deep sinking, which is about one mile and a half to the eastward of the Seven-mile, is but slowly progressing, owing to the labour required to sink a shaft such as is now being put down by the prospectors of this ground, who would not take such pains, if not certain to meet a reward when bottomed. Many parties in anticipation of gold being struck in this shaft, have applied for leases. About forty acres is thus alienated, and I would not be surprised if when gold is reported, that there will be monster meetings held, at which the local staff of "tall talkers" will air their oratory, with what effect it is not difficult to foretell. Apropos of this leasing system it is very defective, and these grievance-venders have some legitimate ground of complaint to expatiate upon. I mean on behalf of those whom they arrogate to themselves the right to represent. Sufficient care has not been taken to classify the ground that may be leased. The idea of leases is good and necessary to the economic working of our gold-fields, but no safeguards exist by which to protect the interests of the individual miner against monopoly. By protection to the individual miner, I mean that ground which does not require a combination of capital and labour to overcome the obstacles necessary to be surmounted in extracting its auriferous deposits, should be exempt from leasing. It can be as economically worked under a miner's right, while at the same time affording employment to possibly four times the number of miners, and ten times the benefit in a pecuniary sense. The present system will never come into general use. It is true that a comparatively large number of leases have been applied for on this gold field, but that fact is no criterion of the value of the system as an aid to the development of the gold-fields. The greater part of these leases are the result of a spirit of speculation inseparable from a quartz reefing district, and a desire to obtain a larger area of a payable reef than could be occupied under a miner's right. If the erection of crushing machinery was a stringent condition of quartz leases, little or no objection could, or possibly would, be raised by the miners, but when no such benefit is conferred, they will, I must confess, have strong grounds to complain of the monopolising tendency of the present leasing system.

Quartz reefing in the vicinity of Grenfell is assuming a large development. The first opened reef, such as O'Brien's, Welcome, Lucknow, Lawson's, and others, still continue to yield "large quantity of quartz," of more than average quality. A new reef, called the Outward Bound, is attracting much attention. There are more claims marked off on it than on any reef in the district, they being as high as No. 16, on the north track of it. No stone has been crushed from it, but from its contiguity to O'Brien's and the Homeward Bound, great results are expected. The recent discovery at Brundah, the Surprise reef, is, so the discoverers say, looking as well as they could reasonably wish, as is a dozen other reefs, whose names are unnecessary. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to attempt to predict the ultimate development of quartz mining on this gold-field without being considered by those of your readers, who are not Grenfelites, as suffering from a severe attack of "quartz upon the brain." One thing is certain, that no such reefing district has ever been opened up in New South Wales. There seems to be no end of reefs here. Scarcely a day expires that does not herald to the quartz-struck inhabitants the discovery of some new lode of greater or less promise, and it would appear as if every hill and range was threaded with the golden veins. There is hardly a hill but what shows more or less quartz cropping out of the surface, and there is this favourable peculiarity, that most of the reefs found, invariably show the gold on the surface, in some few instances, glittering from the stone in the sun. A large capital is now invested in this branch of mining industry, which will be doubled, ay, trebled, when sufficient machinery is available to crush up. The splendid yield of 478 oz. from 150 tons, crushed from No. 1, north of O'Brien's reef, has been much discussed, and the fortunate claimholders are looked up to as being lucky men. In this claim there is now about 2000 tons "to grass," and with a reef six feet thick, the quantity could soon be doubled.

A ten stamper machine, known as Mathieson's, is expected to raise the steam this week. The Excelsior machine, from Gundagai, has arrived, and will soon be up. The Brundah 2, C. Co.'s large machine is in the vicinity of Yass; but the wretched state of the roads will delay its arrival. Several other small machines are rumoured as being ready to move as soon as the weather takes up and permits of teams travelling. As an instance of the state of the roads in the vicinity of Grenfell, a well horsed team was five days coming eight miles, and in order to complete the journey, part of the loading had to be left behind for a second trip.

The Government appraiser has been here, valuing the town allotments. The valuation, though not generally known, has in many cases leaked out, and is considered as leaving no cause for further grumbling. I never remember to have seen so much wrangling and ill-feeling exhibited about allotments as has been here. I feel certain that the increase of correspondence in the Land department has been something considerable, exclusive of many excited interviews with the head of the department by dissatisfied allotment holders. Surely some simple rules for the laying out of mining townships could be adopted, and thus save much time and trouble to all concerned.

The election of trustees and a treasurer and committee of management for the local public hospital passed off quietly. The opening scene of the movement to raise funds to build this hospital was a stormy one when compared to the closing scene of the election of office bearers. With the apathy peculiar to miners, only forty-five out of 197 subscribers of £1 and upwards took part in the election. The hospital has been erected and finished free from debt, and if the Government will grant the usual pound for pound subsidy, it will have a fair balance in hand to start with.

The weather has been unusually wet. Rain has fallen in such quantities as to make the country surrounding Grenfell one immense quagmire, and no easy task to navigate a vehicle through it. The sun, when it does show out, is enjoyably warm, and soon causes all to forget the discomforts inseparable from winter weather.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

TASMANIA.

OUR dates from Hobart Town and Launceston are to the 9th instant.

MURDER AT LITTLE OYSTER COVE.—A man named John Dunn, a labourer, residing at Little Oyster Cove, killed his wife, aged 73 years, on Tuesday forenoon, August 6th, by striking her on the head with a fourteen pound sledge hammer. The man was in a state of intoxication at the time.—*Mercury.*

THE UNION REEF.—The following report from the directors of the above reef, situate at Mangana, appears in the *Launceston Times*.—"Launceston, August 6, 1867. To the chairman and directors of the Union Quartz Crushing Company. Gentlemen,—We beg to report that, in compliance with your request, we visited the works at Mangana on Saturday last. We have brought down for your inspection the whole of the specimens of quartz referred to in Mr. Stephens's letter; and also a sample from two blasts put in at the same place while we were present. We would recommend you to carry in the new tunnel before entering on any other operation, as by it will be ascertained approximately the quantity of quartz available for crushing; and that if it should result in finding the reef dipping down, and being continuous, crushing be commenced, and a manager appointed. The time for this test will occupy about three weeks, and in the meantime we recommend that a cross cut be driven in the lower tunnel to the west wall of the reef; the distance will not be more than twenty feet. We regard the development of the reef so far as favourable to the interests of the shareholders."

HUMANITY.—A lad, named David Andrews, seventeen years of age, was admitted to the Launceston Hospital on August 4th, suffering from a fracture of the *femur*, sustained while cutting down a tree in the forest in or about Scott's New Country. On Saturday morning a party of seven men, mates of the lad, started for Launceston, distant forty miles from the scene of the accident, carrying the boy on a stretcher improvised for the occasion. They did not arrive at the hospital until Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The ground over which these goodhearted men had *to* travel was of the roughest description. The broken limb has been set, and the boy is progressing as favourably as could be expected.—*Examiner.*

THE CHAMPION RACES.—The programme of the Southern Tasmanian Champion Race Meeting of 1868 is sufficiently attractive, we should think, to bring over every sporting man whom the other colonies can own, and every horse of any pretensions within reasonable sea-going distance. As we have before stated, the "Carnival" is under the patronage of his Excellency Colonel Gore Browne, C.B., and it is open to all the colonies of Australia and New Zealand. The list of stewards bears the names of some of our best sportsmen, and is a guarantee that the programme has been drafted in the true spirit of sportsmanship, and that a fair field will be presented to every horse that enters the lists. The amount of public money offered is considerable, and with the addition of sweepstakes some really handsome prizes are announced. We shall summarise the races briefly as follows:—First day, Wednesday, 22nd January, 1868—Maiden Plate, £80; Great Metropolitan Champion Handicap, £500; Selling Stakes, £40; Town Plate, £100; Hack Race, £25. Second day, Thursday, 23rd January, 1868—Great Tasmanian Steeple Chase, £150; All Age Stakes, £150; Tasmanian St. Leger, £100; Shorts, £50; Trial Stakes, £70. Third day, Friday, 24th January, 1868—Ladies' Plate, £100; Prince Alfred Handicap, £250; Publicans' Purse, £80; Forced Handicap, £50; Hack Hurdle Race, £40.—*Mercury.*

SUGAR MANUFACTURE, &c.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the report of our proceedings yesterday on the above subject, I see an error which I feel convinced you will correct. Instead of saying that "the seed of Silesian beet could be obtained here for 7s. 6d. per lb.," I said that Messrs. Law, Somner, and Co were advertising that seed at 2s. 6d. per lb.; but that, when I mentioned our intention to purchase all they had here and at Melbourne, in order to distribute it *gratuitously* to the farmers, in order to develop the new industry we had in view, they desired me to state to the meeting that, in order to co-operate in this praiseworthy undertaking, they would *let us have half a ton* of the very best seed, just received by their firm, *at cost price*, viz., "one shilling and sixpence per pound."

I need not say that such a generous offer was deservedly well received. It will enable us at once to distribute some fresh and reliable seed in time for this season's sowing.

I may also mention the omission of Mr. Zöllner's name on the committee. That gentleman, though not taking an apparent prominent part in the affair, has kindly volunteered to procure, "pro bono publico," valuable information from his native country, where the Niger beet has for many years been cultivated with well-known success.

JULES JOUBERT.

August 15th.

NEWTOWN 'BUS STAND.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am sorry to inform you that the City Corporation have made a great mistake with respect to the appointment of the position of the above *'bus stand*, viz.,—the 'buses now stand in front of all the houses on the Enmore Road, the Sydney side of Station-street, and it is quite impossible for any other vehicle to come within about 300 yards of the path of any *door*.

It is also a great nuisance in many other respects.

I am sure there are many other places much more suitable *than the* one at present occupied. Were the subject brought before the Newtown public, in the shape of a public meeting, I have no doubt there would be many places proposed, each more suitable than the present.

Trusting that a movement will be at once made in the matter, and leaving it in the hands of the proper authorities, I trust you will give this a place in your valuable journal.

S. B. B.

M. DESDERI'S NEW PROCESS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your Saturday's issue there appeared a paragraph (taken, I presume, from some English paper), announcing the discovery of a new process for producing life-sized coloured portraits in oils, by the well-known photographer, M. Desderi. I am induced thus to trouble you by the fact that the paragraph in question is both calculated to mislead the public and injure the photographic business in Sydney, being so ambiguously worded that the uninitiated would imagine that a process had been discovered so wonderful that a beautiful portrait, possessing all the wondrous combinations of colour seen in nature, together with the minute detail of a "carte" picture, could be easily and rapidly produced with little or no assistance from the portrait painter,—and this on the ordinary canvas used by artists. Now, the whole mystery of the matter is that M. Desderi has *adopted* a modified process for enlarging photographs direct on ordinary canvas (instead of on paper and then mounting on canvas, the more usual plan); these amplified pictures are then coloured in oils by the hands of a skilful artist. But there is nothing new in this, as several methods of photographing on canvas, all more or less efficient, have been used by photographers in England (and publicly advertised) for the last three years; and I believe any photographer of ability here would be prepared to supply such pictures if required. At the same time, I think that a painting on properly prepared and mounted paper is quite as durable as one on canvas, as it is extremely difficult to obtain of good quality: witness the fact that numbers of paintings, by even artists of eminence, are in a few years covered with a fine network of cracks, caused entirely by the prepared surface of the canvas.

Apologising for trespassing so much on your valuable space,

A. H.

THE CATAPULT NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—To "Balista's" and "Quill's" remarks on the playful Catapult, allow me to add my small experience. Passing near Liverpool-street about five o'clock last evening, a missile from one of these instruments struck me over the forehead with so much force as to cut my hat right through to the lining. An inch or so lower, and I must inevitably have lost one of my eyes or been decorated with two black ones.

My young friend of course made tracks with so much celerity as to put all hopes of summary justice out of the question. Who shall catch a Sydney boy? And I could only walk quietly on, rejoicing (after reflection) that I had escaped becoming the case of good round personal damage, which the civic authorities apparently require to stir them into action.

Sydney, 13th August. S. A.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It has long been a source of great annoyance to a large portion of the community that daily cross Hyde Park, to see a continual stream of water running on the main footpath crossing from Park-street to South Head Road. I beg leave, through the medium of your valuable journal, to call the attention of the proper authorities to the above-mentioned grievance.

A SUFFERER.

DIPHTHERIA.—In a communication Dr. Bailhache, of Springfield, Illinois, says:—"The local application of a solution of persulphate of iron (*liquor ferri persulphatis*) in cases of diphtheria and ulcerated sore throat acts almost as a specific, in arresting the ulcerative inflammation of these two alarming diseases. It should be applied undiluted by means of a probang (or rag securely fastened upon one end of a bent stick) immediately to the ulcerated patches or sloughs. Two or three such applications, together with the usual tonic treatment, will restore the parts to a healthy condition in twenty-four hours."

PRUSSIAN ARTILLERY.—The *Voss Zeitung* of Berlin says:—"Among the 792 pieces of cannon of the first and second Prussian army in 1866 were 306 smooth-bore guns, and to that fact is to be attributed the superiority, in many encounters, of the Austrian artillery, which was composed of rifled cannon alone. The Prussian artillery is at present provided solely with four and six pounders of the same kind. The iron-cased ship Arminius is also completely armed with new rifled 72-pounders and will go through a course of gunnery practice this spring."

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

THE following is a copy of the official list of the vessels selected by the Admiralty to take part in the great naval review to be held off Spithead, on the 17th of July, in honour of the visit of his Majesty the Sultan to England:—

IRONCLAD SQUADRON.

Names.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Minotaur	26	6621	1350
Achilles	26	6121	1250
Lord Clyde	23	4067	1000
Bellerophon	14	4270	1000
Warrior	32	6109	1250
Black Prince	41	6109	1250
Valiant	24	4063	800
Pallas	6	2372	600
Royal Sovereign, turret ship	5	3765	800
Prince Albert, turret ship	4	2537	500
Wivern, turret ship	4	1899	350
Research	4	1253	200
Viper, twin screw	2	737	160
Vixen, twin screw	4	754	160
Waterwitch, hydraulic propelled	4	777	167

UNARMOURED SQUADRON.

Names.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Victoria	102	4127	1000
Duncan	81	3727	800
Donegal	81	3245	800
Revenge	73	3322	800
Royal George	72	2616	800
St. George	72	2864	500
Irresistible	60	2642	400
Lion	60	2611	400
Princess Royal	73	3129	400
Mersey	37	3733	1000
Liffey	31	2654	600
Liverpool	35	2656	600
Phœbe	35	2896	500
Dauntless	31	1575	580
Sutlej	35	3060	500
Sylvia	21	1466	400
Terrible, paddle	19	1850	800
Gladiator, paddle	6	1210	450
Nymphe	4	1084	300
Daphne	4	1081	300

UNARMOURED GUNBOATS.

Name.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Lee	2	250	60
Stork	2	250	60
Fancy	2	250	60
Pigeon	2	250	60
Redwing	2	250	60
Clinker	2	250	60
Bullfrog	2	250	60
Fervent	2	250	60
Orwell	2	250	60
Magnet	2	250	60
Pheasant	2	250	60
Hyæna	2	250	60

The iron-clad squadron will thus consist of seven screw frigates, three screw turret ships, one screw sloop, two twin screw gun vessels, and one hydraulic propelled gun vessel, carrying altogether 219 guns, on 51,454 tons measurement of hull, and propelled by a nominal engine power of 10,837 horses.

The unarmoured squadron consists of one screw three-decker, eight screw two-deckers, six screw frigates, one screw corvette, one paddle corvette, one paddle sloop, two screw sloops, and twelve screw gunboats, carrying altogether 956 guns on a tonnage of 54,549, propelled by a nominal engine power of 12,250 horses.

Grand totals:—Number of vessels, 47; number of guns, 1175; tonnage, 106,000; nominal power of engines, 23,087 horses.

All the vessels on mustering at Spithead will fill up with best Welsh coal to burn during the review.

The screw line-of-battle ship Princess Royal is on her way home from China, and the screw frigate Sutlej is on her way home from Rio Janeiro. Both vessels are expected to arrive home in time to take part in the review, and their names have, therefore, been included in the official list.

The screw transport Serapis, Captain Soady, has been appropriated for the service of the members of the House of Commons on the day of the review; and her sister ship, the Malabar, Captain Pickard, will, it is understood, be placed at the service of the members of the upper branch of the Legislature. The Admiralty ensign will be hoisted on board their Lordships' paddle yacht Enchantress, and the commanding Admiral-in-Chief of the fleet, Sir Thomas Pasley, G.C.B., will, according to existing arrangements, hoist his flag on board the screw three-decker Victoria.—*Express.*

THE TRADES UNION INQUIRY AT SHEFFIELD.

(From the Evening Express, June 26.)

THIS inquiry was resumed yesterday for the seventeenth time.

Mr. Dronfield was called, and said that he acted as honorary secretary to the Defence Committee, secretary to the United Kingdom Alliance of Organised Trade Society, and secretary of the Organised Trades of Sheffield. He was a printer by trade, and he was secretary to the Printers' Society. As secretary to the Defence Committee he had issued a circular to the secretaries of the local trades unions, dated February 16th. It had reference both to the local commission now sitting, and also to the commission now sitting in London. He received about forty answers to that circular. Witness then handed in a number of the answers which he had received. Mr. Thomas Smith, Sawmaker's Union, had replied that "moral persuasion" was used in their union; if that did not succeed, the masters were seen. Mr. Barker, saw-handle maker, replied that there had been no outrages within ten years to his knowledge in his trade. The contributions were paid voluntarily, and they had no method of enforcing their claims. The jobbing grinders had not made any return. The secretary to the file trade had written to say that no outrage had been committed within ten years in the file trade. Their method of enforcing claims was by the union men declining to work with the non-unionists. They gave the masters warning of that course before they left, and thus gave one more chance to the men. There was no admission of rattening in the file trade in any one instance. The Stove Grate and Fenders' Society union admitted the Acorn-street outrage, for which Thompson was tried. The mode of enforcing payment was expulsion. In one case, that of Thompson, they had resorted to more severe means. The Joiners' Society acknowledged that a man named Champion had been shot by a man named Henry Grayson, who was tried and was found guilty of the outrage at the next Leeds assizes. They had no mode but moral suasion of enforcing contributions; first, the members were excluded from benefit, and if twenty-six weeks in arrears were excluded from the society. The razor blade grinders knew of no outrage, and the mode of enforcing contributions was exclusion from benefit. The file grinders had no outrages to report. In order to enforce payment the matter was brought before the district meeting. The scythe grinders had no outrages, but admitted that if remonstrances failed, sometimes bands were missing, and, if that did not suffice them, expulsion from the society was the consequence. The society of which William Webster was the secretary had destroyed no property, but admitted removing tools. The File-makers' Society had no outrages. They enforced their contributions by moral suasion or any other legal method. The table knife cutlers and the pen and pocket blade forgers had neither of them outrages to report, and both resorted to moral suasion for obtaining their contributions. The society of which Mr. Mounsey was secretary only employed legal methods to enforce their contributions. There was no outrage to report from this union. The engineers' tool makers had no outrages to report. Moral suasion was the best mode of enforcing payment. The Edge Tool Grinders' Union had no outrage to report, but in order to enforce payment they "annoyed their members in their work;" indeed "annoyances were often practised." The File Hardeners' Society had no outrages. Moral suasion was their mode of enforcing payment. The work board hands of the scissor trade replied that they had no outrages, but he gave no answer as to their mode of enforcing payment. The Wire Drawers' Society had no outrages, and the payment of contributions was optional. The Letter-press Printers' Society had no outrage to report. The mode of enforcing payment was expulsion from the society, and not allowing non-union men to work with unionists. The spring-knife cutlers had no outrage to report. Their mode of enforcing payment was moral suasion and every other legal method. The wool shear forgers had no outrage within the last ten years, and their mode of enforcing payment was moral suasion. The society of which Thomas Cook was the secretary had no outrage to report, and payments were enforced by fines. This concluded Mr. Dronfield's list of returns. Witness thought the number of unions in Sheffield was about sixty. The Alliance numbers about sixty thousand members. He had been connected with trades unions for many years. Among the printers he had never heard of any case of rattening. He believed it was almost exclusively confined to the grinding branches. Any man who was engaged in any trade where grinding was practised was liable to be rattened. Any man who transgressed the rules of those societies was liable to be rattened. Out of thirty-four trades in the association there were eighteen in which grinding was carried on.

Mr. Overend said that it would greatly shorten the labours of the commissioners if the defence committee would recommend the different secretaries of the unions to come forward and tell all they knew for the satisfaction of the town. For the character of the town he thought they should come forward.

Mr. Dronfield said that he would comply with the request of Mr. Overend. Witness then proceeded to explain that he considered that the reason why rattening so extensively prevailed among the grinders was because of the extraordinary facilities that existed in that branch of trade for the carrying out of these outrages. The men, not having the legal protection which they should have, took that means of enforcing their demands. The witness believed that if legal protection were afforded, rattening would become almost extinct. He went into details on the subject of the effect which the amendment of the law would have on trade societies, and considered that the origin of rattening lay in the fact that in olden times the grinding wheels were built on such outside streams as the Loxley, where water power was available, and thus afforded every chance to the unions of rattening the bands without fear of detection. On the question of apprentices, witness did not think that legal enactments would have much effect on their number. As far as he knew rattening was almost entirely confined to Sheffield.

John Wilson, a pen and pocket blade forger, said he was a member of the union for about three years after he was of age. He then left the union because he did not like being mixed up with things he was ashamed of. He believed some joined the union voluntarily, but others did so from being frightened. There are very few non-union men from principle. Most men join for the purpose of maintaining the prices of labour.

A good deal of other evidence was taken having reference chiefly to cases of rattening and blowing up, and the inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

THE POSITION OF EDITORS.

AN interesting and full-freighted article on the "Leading Political Editors of Washington" affords *The National Intelligencer* an opportunity to contrast the estimation placed upon editors in past and present times by other prominent publicists. "Such men," says *The Intelligencer*, "as James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, and George Bancroft, leading members of the great Cabinet of Mr. Polk, unlike some of our present political functionaries, read newspapers and esteemed the editorial fraternity." We cannot help thinking that in the main the esteem in which editors are held, either in Washington or out of it, depends upon themselves and not upon people, however eminent, who are exterior to the profession. The editorial calling is second in importance and dignity to no other practised in this country, and a respectable editor is surely any day the superior of a trading politician. When our brethren of the Press will once, and in combination, awaken to a just sense of the elevation, the influence, and the responsibility of their functions; when they cease to truckle to politicians, however influential, and make these men feel that they cannot control the Press in the interest of corruption; when they resolutely determine to speak truth without fear or favour about the existing abuses of our system, whether in common councils, state assemblies, or national legislatures; then, and not till then, will the profession of the journalist rise to its true level, and command the respect to which it is intrinsically entitled. The Press of this country has a magnificent future before it. No other power can accomplish its work or fill its niche. There have been some circumstances and some men, unfortunately, whose tendency and personal character, have lowered the position and impaired the influence of American newspapers. News, indeed, has been thought too much of, and the editorial comment which accompanies it has been regarded too little. The public has learned to attach little importance to the editorial expression of opinion because the editors have fallen into the habit of attaching too little importance to it themselves. A crude and hasty manner of writing—producing articles which will bear no analysis, and whose single aim is to subserve a party interest—has thus become common, very much to the prejudice of the highest purpose and truest interest of the journals themselves. The suspicion, too, that newspapers are managed with a view to the political advancement of individuals, rather than for the edification of the public, inevitably weakens influence, and ultimately brings contempt. Self-respect is as potential with newspapers as it is with individuals in commanding the respect of others and in keeping it when got. It is of unspeakable consequence to the future of this country that its professed journalists should be men of pure life, of wide attainments, of unequivocal patriotism. The congressional standards, and, indeed, those of popular representation altogether, are falling lower and lower year by year; and if the Press cannot take a higher stand than it has done, we know not to what the people are to look for criticism of things bad, encouragement of things good, or for the germs of regeneration.

JUPITER'S BELTS AND MOONS, Saturn's Rings and Moons, Phases of Venus and Mars, and the Companion to the Polar Star, seen distinctly with the £5 TELESCOPE. It will also define the shot marks on target two miles, marks on a sheep's back five miles, and time by a church clock ten miles.
This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above. It has a 3-inch superior achromatic object glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand with jointed claw feet.
Further particulars and copies of numerous testimonials, including Lord Rosse's, sent free.
The price of the whole complete £7 5s.; which includes freight and insurance, £1 5s.; tin-lined packing case, 10s.; and french-polished case, fittings, lock, and key, 10s.
S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians to the Government, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, England.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, sold everywhere, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, has saved thousands of children's lives.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, makes the finest puddings and custards.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the most nourishing food for invalids.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN. Purchase no other brand.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY will show, THIS DAY, their large and attractive shipments of SPRING NOVELTIES, just landed ex
STRATHDON, MAIL STEAMER, &c.

FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
CHOICE PRINTED FRENCH BRILLIANTES
CHOICE PERCALES
PRINTED CAMBRICS and PIQUES
PLAIN COLOURS FRENCH CAMBRICS
NEW and BEAUTIFUL FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, printed by the celebrated printers, GROS, ROMAN, MOROCLAUX, et CIE.
STRIPED and CHECKED LAWNS
Ditto TOILLE DU NORD
LINEN GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
FOULARD LUSTRES and STRIPE CAMLETS
CHENE GENAPPE, FANCY CAMLETS.

PROMENADE DRESSES.
CHALLI POPLINE
CROQUET STRIPE POPLINE, for SKIRTS and DRESSES
CHENE LUSTRES
SATIN STRIPE MOHAIRS
ARABIAN LUSTRES
CASTILLIAN STRIPES
MEXICAN CLOTHS.

D. JONES and CO. desire to remark that the FRENCH MUSLINS and CAMBRICS, just received, are very CHOICE and NEW.
THE COLOURINGS BEING MOST BEAUTIFUL.

THE FANCY DRESSES are also especially deserving of notice, being of the NEWEST PATTERNS, and most suitable to the approaching SEASON.

N.B.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS, for EVERY DEPARTMENT.
An early visit is politely requested.
DAVID JONES and CO.,
George and Barrack streets.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.
NEW DESIGNS Just Landed
Ex Strathdon,
in
DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY CARPETS.
SILK and WOOL DAMASKS
REPS
TOURNAYS
TABOURETTS and CHINTZ, for Drawing and Dining Room Furniture
Also, Superior Sample of FIBRE MATTING, especially made to order for Halls, Corridors, and Public Offices.
New Circular STOOLS (for the feet)
Octagon Ditto
Octagon and Circular SALIVARIUMS, with Brussels and Velvet Pile Tops
a most useful and ornamental commodity.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY,
Importers,
345 and 347, George-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1467130

GRAND EXPOSITION OF SPRING NOVELTIES.
ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP GEELONG.

THOMPSON and GILES have the honour to announce the arrival of a
MOST IMPORTANT SHIPMENT
of early Spring novelties which they have the greatest confidence in recommending to the notice of their patrons.
3 cases FINE FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, in the most exquisite designs and
COMBINATIONS OF COLOURINGS
ever exhibited.
ARE SECURED FOR DENISON HOUSE.
They were designed expressly for exhibition in the "GRANDE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS."

GRAND EXPOSITION of
COURT COSTUME, AND NOVELTIES FOR THE SPRING,
comprising many distinguished novelties
DIRECT FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION,
in TEXTILE FABRICS.
New MORNING COSTUME DRESSES, the leading fashions in Paris.
Thomson's "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS in every size.
Thomson's NEW "EMPRESS" STEEL SKIRTS.
Thomson's "DOUBLE-EYELET PLASTIQUE."

GRAND EXPOSITION OF DISTINGUISHED NOVELTIES, which can only be seen at
DENISON HOUSE,
and at the
"GRANDE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE," PARIS.
Elegant and rare designs in
CARRIAGE PARASOLS,
Parachutes and Umbrellas.
PEPLUMS, CAMISOLES, CLUNY CHEMIZETTES, PELERINES, PARASOL COVERS.

LACES and FANCY GOODS.
Cluny ties
Muslin ditto
Valenciennes ditto
Ruffles
Muslin sonaves
Muslin bodices
Cambric jackets
Muslin sleeve sets
Linen sleeves
Fancy bodices
Linen sets
Linen cuffs
Cambric and book collars
Magpie peplum falls
Beaded falls
Black spot peplum ditto
White cluny pélérines
Black ditto ditto
Pusher peplum
Cluny chemizettes
Embroidered crape lappets
Coloured aerophanes
Lace and embroidered handkerchiefs.
And an endless variety of narrow and wide laces, in Valenciennes, Honiton, Maltese, Cluny, Blonde, &c.
Elegancies in jackets, peplums, &c., &c.

NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS.
Rich coloured gimps, mixed crystal
Black gimps, edgings, insertions, and drops
Crystal droops, and tassels to match
Amber crystal gimp
Amber and black ditto
Every colour and mixture in silk cords
Real Turkey sponges
Scents for the handkerchief, &c.
THOMPSON AND GILES.

SPRING NOVELTIES.
THOMPSON and GILES will exhibit in their SHOW-ROOMS, THIS DAY, their large and comprehensive shipments of
EARLY SPRING NOVELTIES,
just to hand, ex
BEN LOMOND,
STRATHDON,
STRATHNAVER, &c.
Also, novelties shipped to them,
via MELBOURNE,
by the Steamship GREAT BRITAIN,
consisting chiefly of
NEW and ELEGANT SHAPES in
fine Italian, Straw, Tuscan, and Leghorn HATS, in the following favourite shapes:—

Aden	Java	Elbe
Gazelle	Aberdare	Lily
Vesper	Elfin	Flora
Windsor	Lennox	Vivid
Egbert	Amelie	Corfu
Lima	Vermont	Parva
Champetre	St. Cloud	Crequet
Chatham	Columbia	Osmond
Pomona	Shirley	&c.
Bianca	Gosport	

French Flowers, Feathers, and Plumes.
Millinery and Trimmed Straw and Crinoline Bonnets.

NOVELTIES in JACKETS and MANTLES.
47 Cartoons of the latest productions in
RICH RIBBED SILKS
GROS GRAINS, and
FRENCH MANTLE SILKS,
richly embellished, and selected as sample patterns, with great judgment and taste, from the leading houses in PARIS and LONDON.

Grenadine dresses in a few rich designs
Black silks, from Lyons and Spitalfields, some of the best makes ever imported into the colonies
Ribbons, kid gloves, &c., &c.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House,
Importers of Novelties.

THE LAST TWO WEEKS.
THE LAST TWO WEEKS
of
GEORGE CHISHOLM and COMPANY'S
EXTRAORDINARY
GENUINE ANNUAL SALE
of the cheapest Goods ever offered to the inhabitants of New South Wales, will be continued for one fortnight longer, previous to the arrival of their first Spring Shipment of the most distinguished selection of New Goods, from the English and Continental Markets, ever submitted to the public.
Due notice will be given when all the various novelties are ready for inspection.
CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS,
all will be sold at cost price during this great sale.
390, George-street, next the Post Office.

UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN, &c.—Just reduced, a large lot of the above. Ladies' drawers, 2s 11d; chemises, 3s 11d; night dresses, 4s 11d; slip bodies, 2s 11d; petticoats, 4 yards wide, tucked and frilled, only 7s 11d; infants' robes, cloaks, hoods, squares, gowns, &c., very cheap. The above prices for underclothing are for articles made under our own superintendence, from Horrockses' and the best makers in calicoes; any article we have considerably less, for instance, tucked petticoats, 4 yards wide, for 3s 11d. At Mrs. WAY'S, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Hackneys
Draught, and
Other horses.

To Butchers.

Mutton Sale.
THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 2.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 2 o'clock,
200 carcases mutton, 45 to 60 lbs. each.

Superior Horses.

At Camperdown Yards. TUESDAY, 20th.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Stamford to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
25 superior young horses, bred at the Tumut. They are nearly all broken in, in fine condition, and described as a stout serviceable lot for all kinds of work.

IMPORTED STALLION MAGUS.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Bundock, Barnes, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, at 12 o'clock,
MAGUS, a bay horse, 16 hands high, bred by the late Sir Tatton Sykes, and got by Phyrrus the First out of a Cannes mare.
MAGUS was selected in England by Mr. Tait, and is well known as the sire of some very superior stock, all possessing great size, power, and quality.

WOOLLER, Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, holds a Sale by Auction, EVERY DAY, of Horses, Carts, &c., at 11 o'clock,
N.B.—And at the Camperdown Yards, by auction, broken and unbroken horses, EVERY FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

Annandale Yards.

W. TINDALE will sell, at the Annandale Yards, on MONDAY next, 19th August, at 2 o'clock sharp,
73 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from I. F. and A. J. Doyle, Esqs., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
186 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

JOHN B. LAVERACK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Railway Station,
Hay, straw, maize, &c.
At the Square and Compass Yards, at 12 o'clock,
Dead pigs, calves, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, August 16th, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Casks horse oil
Shankbones, horns, hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
30 casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 16th August, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Sole, harness, and bridle leathers
Horns, bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES DEVLIN, jun. (successor to Mr. James Graham), will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins, bones
Mess beef and pork, neatsfoot oil.
Terms, cash.

H. R. REID sells several lots hides and bones THIS MORNING, at quarter past 10.

ELLIS and BUTLER (late Meares) will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Lucerne hay, straw, &c.
At 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers and poultry
Carcases mutton, dead pigs
Potatoes, Swede turnips, greaves, &c.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
Butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, Bodalla and Camden.
At 2 o'clock,
Navel oranges and lemons.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay (pressed and unpressed), straw, wood, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11, at the Railway Auction Mart, 793 George-street, pigs, calves, about 50 fine corn-fed dead pigs, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
At 12 sharp, butter, roll and keg, prime brands; eggs, about 2 tons of superior corn-fed bacon, and a large quantity of very good colonial cheese, from the best makers; a small lot of lard, together with all kinds of farm and dairy produce.
At 3 o'clock, about 3 tons of prime potatoes.—Terms, cash.

W. G. HENFREY will sell, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A first-class milch cow, just calved, warranted quiet, from Fairfield.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

J. W. CARNE will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw.
At the Wheatsheaf Yards, at 1 o'clock,
Farm and dairy produce.

Unredeemed Pledges.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH will sell by auction, at Rooms, 242, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Charles Barnett, pawnbroker, of Windmill-street, consisting of watches, rings, men's and women's clothing, boots, shoes, and sundries.

Sale of Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Toys, Jewellery, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, August 16th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
17 cases fancy goods, perfumery, toys
Steel alberts, spectacles
Watch keys, matchboxes
Tobacco pouches, briarwood pipes
Albums, ladies' companions
Reticules, oil paintings, pictures, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Saddlers, Horse Dealers, Omnibus Proprietors, Gentlemen, Hawkers, and others.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, August 16th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade of a saddler, viz.:—
2 sets double buggy and waggonette harness
1 set single buggy harness, buff
1 set ditto ditto ditto, black
2 sets spring-cart harness
14 saddles various, complete
Collars, spurs, girth webb, saddle trees
Bridle, twine, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, August 21st, at 11 o'clock.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects
Brilliant-toned Grand Pianoforte, by Tomkinson, one of the finest instruments in the colony
China Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Coffee Services, Viennese Glassware, &c.

At the Residence of Henry Austin, Esq., Bayswater Villa, Double Bay.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Henry Austin, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Bayswater Villa, Double Bay, on WEDNESDAY, August 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his elegant and useful furniture and effects, comprising—
DRAWING-ROOM.
Walnutwood drawing-room suite, oval tables
Richly inlaid cabinets, card tables
Occasional and fancy tables, Indian chairs
Brussels carpets and rugs, fenders and irons
Brass cornice poles, and window curtains, &c.
Water-colour drawings, photographs, and engravings.
Walnutwood chiffoniere, with plate-glass back, and marble top
Brilliant toned grand pianoforte by Tomkinson, considered by the profession the second best instrument in the colony, gained the first-class Prize Medal in 1851, 1855, and 1862 Exhibitions; has also repitition and tremolo check action
DINING-ROOM.
Telescope dining table, dinner waggon
Massive carved pedestal sideboard
Indian wood chairs and work tables
Solid mahogany dining-room chairs, in morocco, from the celebrated manufacturers Messrs. Wiley and Lockhead, Glasgow
Couch and easy chairs to match
Brussels carpet and hearth rugs, fender and irons
Window cornice and draperies
Oil paintings, water-colours, and engravings.
Handsome china dinner service
Dessert service, tea and coffee service.
Viennese glassware
Nos. 1 to 4 BEDROOMS.
Massive tubular bedsteads, palliasses, hair mattresses, and bedding
Superbly carved birchwood washstands and toilet tables, with marble tops and services
Wardrobes, chests of drawers, toilet glasses
Bedroom chairs, oilcloth and matting.
Kitchen utensils, dressers, tables, cooking stove
Safes, moderator lamps, filters, dish covers
Laundry copper, washing tubs, clothes horses, and sundries.
Catalogues and cards to view may be had at the Labour Bazaar, 3 days prior to day of sale.
Terms, cash.

To Pastrycooks, Confectioners, and others.

THIS DAY, Friday, August 16th, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises known as W. Dunn's, Wholesale and Retail Confectionery Establishment, Parramatta-street, opposite the Benevolent Asylum.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises of Mr W. Dunn, confectioner, Parramatta-street, opposite Benevolent Asylum, THIS DAY, August 16th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, comprising—General confectionery, shew-glasses, counters, chairs, tables, shop fixtures, confectionery tins, &c., &c.
The goodwill of the business, together with the shop fixtures, will be put up in one lot.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, August 19th, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.
Carriage, with Single and Double Harness.
Buggy and Harness, Gig and Harness.

Removed from Five Dock, for convenience of sale.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, August 19th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the furniture of a ten-roomed house, removed from Five Dock for convenience of sale, comprising
Pedestal sideboard, circular-end telescope dining table, Spanish mahogany dining-room chairs, covered in morocco, manufactured by Wiley and Lockhead, Glasgow; easy chairs and sofas, to match; carpets and rugs
Fenders and irons, gilt chimney glasses
17 beautiful engravings, framed; bookcase
Chimney ornaments, China dinner services
Tea and coffee services, cooking stove and utensils
Tubular brass and solid iron bedsteads
Hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, quilts
Washstands and services, toilet tables and glasses
Towel horses, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Also,
A carriage, with single and double plated harness
Buggy and harness, gig and harness, &c.
Dray and harness.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. L. Borthwick.

To Painters, Oil and Colour Men, General Dealers, and others.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,
at 41, Market-street, near York-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock, on the premises as above,
The stock-in-trade, comprising—
5½ cwt. white lead, 28-lb. kegs
28 cans mineral turpentine, 8 gallons each
60 kegs, all colours, paints
2 casks coal tar
9 drums, 5 gallons each, mineral turpentine
60 gallons black varnish
7 cwt. red lead
2 cwt. dry colours
3 cwt. oxide of iron
Corrugated window glass, kerosene chimneys, wicks, &c.
2 cwt of glue, soda, celestial and ultramarine blue
Shop fittings, ladder, steps, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.
Now landing
Ex Brucklay Castle, and Strathdon.

THIS DAY, 16th
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments fresh goods, as under—
Grey calicoes
Irish linens
Longcloths
Flannels
Check winceys
Black alpacas
Rough hollands
72-inch sheeting
Gambroons
Lilac prints
Cotton hose
Cotton ticks
Fancy doe trousers
Tweed trousers
White shirts
Byzantine ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Heavy mole trousers
Boys' white shirts
Crimean shirts, &c.
Terms, liberal.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

Worthington's Ale
Pale and Dark Brandy
Champagne
Sherry.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

MONDAY, 19th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, without any reserve,
27 hogsheads Worthington's pale ale, duty paid.
In Bond
4 hogshead Bizart's dark brandy
2 ditto ditto pale ditto
5 ditto pale ditto
9 ditto Mater Freres' dark ditto
98 cases Redellien's pale ditto
20 ditto champagne, quarts
18 ditto ditto, pints
10 quarter-casks sherry.
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Just landed ex Strathdon.

Manufactured by D. and J. Joseph, Jackson and Sons.

TUESDAY, 20th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 20th,
70 trunks boots, just landed, from the above manufacturers.
Terms, liberal.

To Dealers and others.

Stock of a Country Storekeeper.
Removed to Rooms for convenience of sale.

W. C. RUSH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
Stock of a country storekeeper,
consisting of

Boots and shoes	Ironmongery
Coil of rope	Chest of tea
Earthenware	Glassware
Gig lamps	Musical boxes
Blacking	Concertinas
Picks	Nails
Steel tacks	Blacking
Holloway's ointment	Bats and stumps
Terrestrial and celestial globes	
Surveyors' tables.	

Terms, cash.

To Fancy Dealers and others.

W. C. RUSH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Magic lantern and slides
Cricket bats, stumps, pads, gloves, &c.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes
Sewing Machines
Rivet Making Machine
Leather, Leather, Leather.

MR. M. MOLONY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, in the Australian Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
58 packages men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes, new and seasonable goods, just landed. Also, Kip, calf, sole leather, and yearlings
Sewing machines by Mackenzie and Grey
Rivet making machine by Rabeau.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

SUGARS.
Balance of the Damaged portion of the Cargo ex Hermann Doctor, now removing to the Rooms.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade to sell by auction, at the Rooms, MONDAY, August 19, at 11 o'clock,
2000 mats (small) sugars
More or less damaged.
Full particulars in morning's issue.
Terms at sale.

Magnetic Paints.

Now landed ex Liberator.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, August 16th, at 11 o'clock,
P in diamond, Nos. 1-63—63 packages, comprising
Magnetic black
Ditto red priming
Ditto purple brown
Ditto chocolate.
Particulars and terms at sale.

Paperhangings.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, August 16th, at 11 o'clock,
7 cases superior room papers, modern patterns.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Gas Tubing and Winches.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, August 16th, at 11 o'clock,
4000 feet of ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch gas tubing.
Just landed.
No reserve.
After which,
2 purchase winches.

Great Unreserved Sale.

4675 Packages,
All New and Seasonable Goods,
comprising
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Soda Crystals
Currants
Colman's Starch
Ditto Blue
Candles
Pickles
Mustard
Chicory
Sardines
Linseed Oil
Compton's Hams
Ditto Bacon
Bottled Fruits
Ginger
Vermicelli
Macaroni, &c., &c.

For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, 16th instant.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

Highly Important
To Merchants
To Speculators
To Shippers
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Dealers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above choice and new goods, without the slightest reserve.
Ex Cornwallis,
CS over STA,
1-200—200 cases J. and J. Colman's No. 1 white starch, each 56 lbs.
CS over MUS,
1-50—50 cases J. and J. Colman's ½ lb. tins mustard, each 6 dozen.
CS over VER,
1-20—20 cases vermicelli, each 28, 4 lb. tins.
CS over MAC,
1-20—20 cases macaroni, each 28, 4 lb. tins.
CS over G,
1-20—20 barrels African bleached ginger.
VN over P,
100-150—40 cases Whybrow's quart pickles, each 2 dozen.
CS over SO,
1-40—35 cases Whybrow's half pint salad oil, each 6 dozen
41-60—20 cases ditto pint ditto, each 4 dozen
CS over C,
1-50—50 cases Barry's chicory, each 4 56lb. tins.
Ex James Lister.
NL over BF,
1-100—100 cases Morton's bottled fruits, each 2 dozen.
NL over CP,
1-16—16 cases candied peel, each 16 7lb. tins.
NL over SAR,
1-60—60 cases sardines, each 100 halves
NL over P,
1-100—100 cases Whybrow's pint pickles, each 3 dozen
101-115—15 cases ditto quart salad oil, each 2 dozen
116-145—30 cases ditto pint salad oil, each 4 dozen
146-206—60 cases ditto, ½-pint salad oil, each 6 dozen.
NL over S,
1-67—67 casks Tenant and Son's, soda crystals.
NL over S,
1-200—200 cases, J. and J. Colman's No. 1, white starch, each 56 lbs.
Ex Nourmahal,
NL over SAR,
61-100—40 cases Vemillard sardines, each 100 ¼-tins.
NL over M,
1-40—40 cases J. and J. Colman's, each 4 dozen 1 lb. tins Durham mustard
41-100—60 cases, ditto ditto, each 6 dozen, ½ lb tins, ditto ditto.
NL over B,
1-25—25 cases, J. and J. Colman's ½-oz. Windsor blue, each 56 lbs
26-50—25 case ditto, ½-oz. ditto ditto, each 28 lbs.
NL over BO,
1-60—60 iron drums boiled linseed oil, each 5 gallons
61-100—40 ditto ditto, raw ditto, each 5 gallons.
Ex Harvest Home,
CS over SC,
1-100—100 casks Tenant and Son's soda crystals.
Ex Vernon,
14 tierces loaf sugar
100 boxes eleme raisins
20 barrels walnuts
20 barrels Barcelona nuts.
Ex Ben Lomond,
19 cases, Compton's prime York hams
20 cases prime Stilton cheese.
I in diamond,
17 barrels bleached African ginger
17 bags unbleached ditto.
P in square,
60 cases Barry's chicory.
O,
21 barrels Barcelona nuts.
TAR in triangle,
5 casks, each 10, 28 lb. jars tartaric acid
1 ditto, containing 20, 28 lb. ditto ditto
6 cases, each 8, 14 lb. tins cream tartar
10 ditto Epsom salts, each 16, 7 lb. boxes.
P,
25 barrels split peas, 2 cwt.
Terms at sale.
Buyers will do right to attend this sale.

Champagne
Yellow and Brown Paper.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
Grocers
Country Buyers
Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
100 cases Pheleaen's champagne, quarts and pints
3 bales yellow and brown wrapping paper.
Terms at sale.

Whiting. Whiting.
30 Barrels.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Rifleman, —— master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Ironmongers
Painters
Grocers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
6 barrels whiting, slightly damaged
14 ditto ditto, much damaged.
Terms, cash.

Wotherspoon's Confectionery.
8 Cases.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Rifleman, ——, Master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
C in diamond over WS,
2 cases Wotherspoon's mint lozenges, each 16 12-lb. tins
2 ditto ditto 1-lb. tins assorted confectionery, each 144 tins
2 ditto ditto ½-lb. bottles ditto, each 10 dozen
2 ditto ditto assorted confectionery, each 16 tins
Terms, cash.

North Wilts Cheese.
Cheddar Ditto.

15 Cases.
Ex Empress of India.

To Merchants
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Dangar, Dangar, and Co., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 16th instant, at 11 o clock prompt,
M in diamond, K outside,
14 cases prime North Wilts cheese
1 case prime Cheddar ditto.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.

To Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
77 cases pint pickles
16 ditto assorted sauces
4 ditto ½-lb. curries
1 ditto capes, 4 dozen
100 ditto Copland's jams, 1 lb.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, August 16th, at 11 o'clock.

At No. 128, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

To Parties Furnishing, &c.

Useful Household Furniture and Effects.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Hood to sell by auction, at her residence, 128, Castlereagh-street North, THIS DAY, August 16th, at 11 o'clock,
Telescope dining table
Hair-seated chairs and couch
Carpets, pier glasses
China and glass
Chiffonieres
Fenders and irons
Iron bedsteads, and bedding
Hair mattresses
Washstands, chest drawers, &c.
Russell's stove and kitchen utensils.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On FRIDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers
Upholsterers
Parties Furnishing
Country Buyers, and others.

Great Unreserved Sale by Auction of
87 Cases first-class English manufactured Furniture, from one of the best London houses.

Ex Queen of Nations and Winona.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on FRIDAY, August 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
A large and well assorted shipment of English manufactured furniture, consisting of
Walnut and rosewood drawing-room suite frames
Spanish mahogany dining-room suite frames
Easy chair and couch frames
Towel horses, commodes
Horsehair and flock
Oval walnut loo tables
Marquetrie inlaid loo tables
Telescope dining tables, with spare leaves
Spanish mahogany dining-room suites, covered with real morocco
Walnut-wood drawing-room suites, covered in satin damask
Whatnots, canterburies
Chiffonieres, with plate-glass backs
Oak hat stands, with marble tops
Oak chairs, to match
Mahogany hall tables, with marble tops
Chairs, to match
Oval carved gilt pier glasses, 60 x 50
Handsome gilt pier glasses, 50 x 40
Carved gilt pier glasses, shaped sides
Toilet glasses, all sizes
Library tables, with drawers
Oak and mahogany board-room tables
Sideboards, with cellarettes
Large handsome wardrobes, with plate-glass centre doors
Marble toilet tables, with toilet glasses
Marble-top double and single washstands
Chests of drawers, oak lined, &c., &c.
8 cases, each 6, half-brass 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches Winfield's bedsteads
3 cases, each 2, brass four-post bedsteads, 7 feet x 5 feet, taper tube, Winfield's
6 cases children's cots, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
On view Wednesday and Thursday.

On SATURDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

1 Pair Massive Iron Fireproof Doors
5 Nest Deed Boxes
2 Superior Pedestal Office Tables, in Oak
Splendid Pianoforte, by Erard, with all the latest improvements.
Handsome Drawing-room Suite, covered in green damask, consisting of
Couch
6 Chairs
Easy Chairs
Garibaldi Chair
Walnut Loo Table
1 Pair ditto Card Tables
Walnut Chiffoniere, Whatnot
Dining-room Suite, covered in haircloth
Telescope Dining Tables
Sweet-toned Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Genuine Oil Paintings, by old masters
Valuable Engravings
Ditto Books
Elegant Cut Glass
Ivory-handled Table Cutlery
Sewing Machines
Chest Drawers
Dressing Tables
Marble-slab Washstands
Large Brass Bedstead, with mattress, palliasse, &c.
Commode, patent pont
Towel Horses
Russell's Stove
Kitchen Utensils
10 Crates assorted Crockery
Garden Implements
Carpenter's Bench and Screw, complete
Large Chest Carpenter's Tools
And Sundries.

The property of a Gentleman leaving the colony.
Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Country Buyers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above superior household furniture and effects.
Catalogues of which will be issued morning of sale.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

For Unreserved Sale:
In an Insolvent Estate.

Massive Full-sized Billiard Table, slate bed, by Webb, with balls, cues, marking boards, &c., complete
11-foot Bagatelle Table, slate bed, with balls, cues, marking board, &c.

To Publicans, Hotelkeepers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above superior tables, nearly new.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Professors of Music, Pianoforte and Musical Instrument Makers, and others.

Superior Cottage Pianofortes, by eminent makers
Brass Musical Instruments
Sonorophones
French horns
Trombones
Clarionettes
Flutes, &c., &c.

To close a Consignment.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

---

91 Cases Bottled Beer.
Allsopp's Ale, Barclay's Porter.

At Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.'s Stores, Spring-street.
FRIDAY, 16th August.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Spring-street, THIS DAY, 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Winona,
13 casks quart ale.
Ex Canaan,
13 casks quart ale
14 ditto ditto stout
7 ditto pint ditto.
Ex Delaware,
11 casks quart stout
1 ditto pint ditto.
Ex Orwell,
15 casks quart stout
5 ditto pint ditto
12 ditto quart ale.

91 cases.
Being balance of several shipments, to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Mr. G. Denny, Prince Alfred Villa, Ashfield, near the Railway Station.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

Useful substantial Household Furniture
Brilliant toned Pianoforte
Elegant Drawing Room Suite, in walnut
Ornaments, Vases, Carpets
China, Glass, Electro Plate
Dining-room Furniture
Bed-room Furniture
English built Dogcart
Bay Horse
Harness
Kitchen Utensils
Garden Implements
Poultry
Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. G. Denny to sell by auction, at his residence, Prince Alfred Villa, Ashfield, on TUESDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Groceries and Oilmen's Stores
Tea, Sugar, and Sundries.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 20th August.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
Numerous parcels of groceries, oilmen's stores, tea, sugar, spices, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, August 16.

Negrohead
Cavendish
Aromatic.

At the Australian Bond.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, THIS DAY, August 16th, 1867, at 11 o'clock precisely,
To close shipments,
10 half-tierces negrohead tobacco
80 boxes cavendish, 10-s
10 cases aromatic, ½ lbs.
Terms at sale.

Postponed till FRIDAY, August 16th, 1867.

Joseph's Boots and Shoes.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, (under instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.,) THIS DAY, August 16, 1867, at half-past 10 o'clock,
30 packages Joseph's boots and shoes, comprising
Ladies' French cashmere, E.S., 2 to 6
Ditto kid E.S., M.H., 2 to 6
Ditto memel, M.H., 2 to 6
Ditto ditto, T.P.H.
Men's memel kip goloshed, 2 to 9
Ditto ditto levant goloshed, ditto
Women's memel, side spring clumps
Children's kid E.S. boots, 10 to 13
Ditto ditto, ditto, 6 to 9
Ditto ditto, button ditto, 10 to 13
Ditto ditto, ditto, 6 to 9
Ditto glazed kid, E.S. ditto, 10 to 13
Ditto ditto, ditto, 6 to 9.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, August 19th, 1867.

Breidenbach's
CELEBRATED PERFUMERY,
Comprising
All the new styles of Perfumes.

To Perfumers
To Fancy Toy Warehousemen
To Storekeepers
To Merchants, and others.

JOHN. G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, August 19th, 1867, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice of Breidenbach's celebrated perfumery, comprising
Violet, Jockey Club, White Rose, L'Africaine, Moss Rose, New Mown Hay, Frangipani, Heliotrope, Essence of Flowers, Forget-me-not, Essence Bouquet, Number One, Farewell, Wild Rose, Sunflower, Essence of Bergamot, Lavender, and a great variety of other new essences.
Terms at sale.

ON MONDAY NEXT.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS.

By order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Thomas Carter.

CITY OF SYDNEY,
CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
LOT 4 of SECTION 14 of the sub-division of the City, having 46 feet frontage to Castlereagh-street, with a depth of 123 feet, on which are those extensive range of premises known as
COWLISHAW'S BUILDINGS,
consisting of a STONE-BUILT SHOP and DWELLING, No. 359, Castlereagh-street, and
12 BRICK-BUILT HOUSES,
the whole yielding a rental of £279 10s. per annum.

BOTANY-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
TWO CAPITAL DWELLING HOUSES.
Nos. 105 and 107, Botany-street, near Short-street, together with the land they occupy, having the following frontages:—33 feet 4 inches to Botany-street, 100 feet to Little Hutchinson-street, and 33 feet 4 inches to Hutchinson-street.

PADDINGTON.
1.—All that Piece of Land, having a frontage of 57 FEET to PADDINGTON-STREET, and 200 FEET to ELIZABETH-STREET, on which is that superior stone-built RESIDENCE, containing eight rooms, and numerous out-offices, including stables, coach-house, &c., recently occupied by G. P. SLADE, Esq., now by LINDSAY THOMPSON, Esq.

2.—A Building Site adjoining, having the following frontages:—50 FEET to PADDINGTON-STREET, and 200 FEET to QUEEN-STREET.

3.—A Building Site containing 33 perches, adjoining that portion of the Ormonde Estate belonging to F. Cooper, Esq., and overlooking Flinton and the residence and grounds occupied by O. B. Ebsworth, Esq.

4.—An Allotment of Land in Queen-street, having a frontage of 28½ feet to Queen-street, with a depth of 117 feet, on which is a STONE-BUILT HOUSE of 4 rooms.

5.—An Allotment of Land, having a frontage of 23½ feet to Queen-street, adjoining lot 4, with a depth of 117 feet, on which is a STONE-BUILT HOUSE of 2 rooms.

*** Lots 4 and 5 adjoin Mr. Taylor's property, fronting Underwood-street.

The whole of the above must be disposed of on MONDAY next, to enable the Executors to carry out the trusts in the will of the late Mr. Carter.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

TICKLE V. JACKSON AND ANOTHER.

ON MONDAY next, August 19th, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises occupied by the defendants, King-street, near George-street, Sydney, unless the above Writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, the stock-in-trade of a manufacturing tailor, cheval glass, pianoforte, household furniture, &c., &c.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 15th, 1867.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1467131

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.
Sydney to Parramatta, Penrith, Richmond, Mittagong, and Intermediate Stations.

STATIONS: Sydney, Newtown, Petersham, Ashfield, Burwood, Homebush, Haslem Creek, Parramatta Junction (Arr.), Parramatta Junction (Dep.), Parramatta, Blacktown, Rooty Hill, South Creek, Penrith (Arr.), Blacktown (Dep.), Riverstone, Mulgrave, Windsor, Richmond (Arr.), Fairfield (Dep.), Liverpool, Campbelltown, Menangle, Picton, Mittagong.

[illegible]

Goods Train. Goods Train—Mixed. Stopping to intermediate stations, set down passengers only.

UP TRAINS.
Mittagong, Richmond, Penrith, Parramatta, and Intermediate Stations to Sydney.

STATIONS: Mittagong (Dep.), Picton, Menangle, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Fairfield, Richmond (Dep.), Windsor, Mulgrave, Riverstone, Blacktown (Arr.), Penrith (Dep.), South Creek, Rooty Hill, Blacktown, Parramatta, Parramatta Junction (Arr.), Parramatta Junction (Dep.), Haslem Creek, Homebush, Burwood, Ashfield, Petersham, Newtown, Sydney.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

Sydney to Burwood and Intermediate Stations: Sydney (Dep.), Newtown, Petersham, Ashfield, Burwood (Arr.).
Burwood to Sydney and Intermediate Stations: Burwood (Dep.), Ashfield, Petersham, Newtown, Sydney (Arr.).

[illegible]

N.B.—On Saturdays cheap fares at one penny per mile will be issued from all stations to Sydney, and from Sydney to all stations, minimum rate 1s. by the up train leaving Menangle at 7.7 a.m., Richmond at 7.0 a.m., and Penrith at 7.45 a.m., and available for return by the train leaving Sydney at 1.30 p.m.; and from Sydney at 1.50 p.m., available for return by the train arriving in Sydney at 8.15 p.m.

Trains marked thus * will stop at Burwood to pick up and set down passengers only.

Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, ten minutes after leaving Menangle, and twenty minutes after leaving Picton.

Trains to and from Mittagong will stop at Rush's Platform, Mittol, to set down and pick up passengers if required.

Trains passing Haslem Creek will stop by signal only.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

STATIONS.	Passengers.			Goods	Sunday Passengers.	
Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ... Arrive	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ... Depart	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland ... Arrive	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ... Depart	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
* Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 8	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 30	5 16	1 3	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 30	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 3	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
* Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ... Arrive	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland ... Depart	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ... Arrive	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland ... Depart	8 50	1 2	4 43	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.
PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland ... Arrive	8 25	...	12 47	...	2 33	4 30	...
West Maitland	...	8 35	...	12 47	2 40	...	4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 33	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 43
Morpeth ... Arrive	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

Trains leave—	Goods. a.m.	Goods. p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	11 10	5 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 25	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ... Arrive	11 42	...	8 25	...	4 30	...
West Maitland	...	5 5	...	8 35	...	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ... Arrive	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

☞ Platforms at which passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PETER THOMSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, JANET; to move from her late residence, Miller-street, North Shore, at half-past 3 o'clock, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, and proceed to the Cemetery, at St. Leonards. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 51 and 72, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ANDREW MASON, Contractor, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 16, Edward-street, Pyrmont, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. HENRY ASH are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Brother WILLIAM; to move from his residence, No. 97, Sussex-street, near King street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock p.m. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Office—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
FIRE AND LIFE Insurances on liberal terms.
Annual income exceeding £150,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Secretary for New South Wales and Queensland,
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NO INCREASE IN RATES.
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £800,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE, upwards of £330,000.
The Directors of the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY are prepared to grant insurances against FIRE upon FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY at the lowest rates of premium.
New South Wales Branch Office, 34, Hunter-street, Sydney.
10th June, 1867.

NO INCREASE IN RATES.
NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
PAID UP CAPITAL, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES about EIGHTY MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT EXCEEDS EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN SYDNEY.
PERMANENT RATES on FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY at LOW PREMIUMS.
Its old-standing and first-class business, wealth, and large paid-up Capital enable this Society to offer to Proprietors of Private Dwelling-houses insurances at low rates, which defy competition, at the
SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Secretary.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Head Office—48, Moorgate street, London.
Founded A.D. 1843.
Central Office for Australia—26 and 28, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman—William M'Arthur, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—John Churchill, Esq.
Thomas Ball, Esq., Mayor of Nottingham; William Merry, Esq.; William Mewburn, Esq.; Adam Bealey, Esq., M.D.; Jonathan S. Pidgeon, Esq.; Walter Griffiths, Esq.; Joseph Thackray, Esq.; Thomas Holmes, Esq.; George F. Urling, Esq.; Francis Lycett, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex; John Vanner, Esq.; Joseph M. Ware, Esq.; John J. Lidgett, Esq.
Secretary—Jesse Hobson, Esq., F.S.S.
The following figures show the position of the Star, from which it will be seen that it is one of the most secure and valuable offices in which to make family provision:—
Total policies issued, 16,700.

Annual income	£146,684	15	9
Total claims paid	484,588	14	8
Bonuses distributed	239,864	11	4
Reserve, or assurance, fund	685,651	3	4

The directors have opened a central office for Australia in 26 and 28, Collins-street East, Melbourne, under the superintendence of Mr. James Copeland (of the firm of M'Arthur, Sherrard, and Copeland), to whom all applications for agencies, &c., must be made.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up ditto ...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ENTRIES for the M. and C. C. CLUB RACE MEETING, to take place on SATURDAY, the 17th August.
HURDLE RACE—1½ mile, 6 hurdles, 11 st 7 lbs.
1. Mr. Worthington's b g Little Dick, aged
2. Colonel Waddy's ch g The Doctor, aged
3. Mr. Barker's bk g The Monk, aged
4. Mr. Harnett's b m Bredbo, aged.

PADDINGTON STAKES—1½ mile, for maiden horses.
1. Mr. Worthington's b g Victim, aged
2. Mr. Laidley's b g Angler, aged
3. Mr. Barker's ch g Molyneaux, 4 years
4. Mr. Harnett's ch m Lola, aged
5. Mr. Thompson's b m Anonyma, aged.

HELTER SKELTER—1 mile, 9 stone.
1. Mr. Johnson's bk h Magic
2. Colonel Waddy's bn m Fanny Flirt
3. Mr. Churchill's b g Volunteer
4. Mr. Harnett's ch g Brungle
5. Colonel Waddy's b g Satellite.

LADIES' PURSE—1½ mile, welter weights.
1. Mr. Laidley's g g Billy Grey
2. Mr. Barker's bn g Kildare
3. Mr. Harnett's ch g Bargo
4. Colonel Waddy's b g Seasickness.

CIGAR RACE—½ mile, catch weights.
1. Mr. Barker's ch g Molyneaux
2. Colonel Waddy's b m Fanny Flirt
3. Mr. Harnett's ch m Lola
4. Mr. Harnett's b g Philo
5. Mr. Thompson's b m Anonyma.

The first race will start at 2 o'clock p.m., and the band of the 50th (Queen's Own) will be in attendance.
Admission to gates, 1s.
W. H. BARKER, 50th (Queen's Own), Hon. Sec.

THE HEROINES OF SHAKESPEARE.—Mrs. MERIDITH will read, in the Hall of the Public Library, Bent-street, on SATURDAY EVENING, August 17th, "Beatrice and Hero," (Much Ado about Nothing), and selections from various authors. Admission, 2s; reserved seats, 4s. Doors open at half-past 7; reading commencing at 8.

CHAMPION AMATEUR SCULLERS' MATCH between T. PUNCH and H. M'CLEER, for £50, on the Parramatta River, over the champion distance, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant. Punch and M'Cleer have chartered a first-class steamer to accompany the race, which will leave the Circular Quay at half past 2 sharp.

SYDNEY MAS. MUS. U.—The Conductor (C. S. H.) will be present this evening. Members attend! sharp 8.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Director .... Mr. G. Coppin.
Stage Manager .... Mr. J. P. Greville.

TO-NIGHT, Friday, 16th,
17th Performance, and LAST NIGHT, of the most successful Drama, the
FLYING SCUD,
A Pantomime in itself!
Twenty thousand people have seen this wonderful production.
The EPSOM DOWNS on the DERBY DAY defies description; it must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. The scenery, mechanism, properties, music, appointments, and dresses are the theme of general admiration.
Remember, positively last night of
FLYING SCUD,
A FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
Farewell, FLYING SCUD! Farewell!!
A long farewell to all thy greatness!

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
SATURDAY, 17th August.
Re-engagement for a limited number of nights of the world-renowned artiste,
MADAME CELESTE,
being positively her farewell, previous to her departure for Europe and retirement from the stage.
First production of the drama translated from the French expressly at the request of
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
and entitled
LIKE AND UNLIKE.
Lisette .. / Fleurette .. } ....Sisters........ Madame CELESTE,
with extraordinary changes approaching the marvellous, entirely new scenery, machinery, properties, and dresses.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
The Eminent and Popular Burlesque Artists,
MISS EMILY WISEMAN
and
MR. J. L. HALL,
have arrived, and will appear on SATURDAY, 17th instant, in the newest and latest edition of the Burlesque Extravaganza,
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE.
Azucena .... Mr. J. L. HALL.
Manrico .... Miss EMILY WISEMAN.
New Scenery, Properties, Music, and Effects.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—SPORTING MEN, remember the LAST NIGHT of the FLYING SCUD.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—NAT GOSLING will give the TIP for St. Leger, Derby, and Metropolitan.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Stage Manager, Mr. T. Fawcett.
Acting Manager, Mr. John Dunn.
Pit—ONE SHILLING.
Stalls—Two Shillings.
Half price to dress circle at 9 o'clock.
Miss ELOISE JUNO,
in her great impersonation of MEG in
MEG'S DIVERSION, (for the last time)
as played by her upwards of 30 nights in Melbourne.
THIS EVENING, Friday, August 17th, will be presented the new drama by T. H. Craven, Esq., entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION.
Margaret Netwell .... Miss Eloise Juno
Rest of characters supported by the
MELBOURNE STAR COMPANY.
"Meg's Diversion.—Mr. Craven's admirable drama, which still draws the public to the Royalty Theatre, was played for the ONE HUNDREDTH TIME on Friday night last. Meg's Diversion is a success, which all well-wishers to the English school of dramatic writing can but wish to see repeated. It is pure, healthy, and ennobling in tone, and is, in fact, a work highly creditable to its author as a moralist and a writer who uses his powers for the elevation of the Stage and the real advancement of his fellows."—ERA.
To conclude with, for the last time, the successful burlesque of
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
Blondinette .... Miss Adelaide Stoneham
Colin .... Miss Creed Royal
Rest of characters by the full strength of the company.
Will shortly be produced, a new Domestic Drama, of great interest (founded on Charles Reade's popular novel), in 4 acts, and recently playing at the Princess' Theatre, London, with great success for 230 nights, entitled NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, which will be placed on the stage with new scenery and appointments.
In rehearsal the great burlesque of FAUST.

MR. C. E. HORSLEY will give his first MISCELLANEOUS EVENING CONCERT in Sydney, at the
MASONIC HALL,
on MONDAY EVENING next, August 19th, under the MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
Full particulars will be duly announced.
Admission: Hall, 3s. Reserved seats, 5s. Gallery, 2s.
Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Elvy and Co., J. R. Anderson and Son, and Reading and Wellbank, George-street; L. Moss, S. H. Lewis, and Parrot Brothers, Hunter-street; W. H. Paling, Wynyard square.

PEOPLE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.
The next of the series of Cheap Entertainments will be given in
THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ROOM,
Corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets, on
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16th, 1867.
J. R. LINDSAY, Esq., will preside.
PROGRAMME:
1. Song—"England, Glorious Land" Mr. J. T. Medcalfe
2. Recitation—"Eugene Aram's Dream" .. Mr. G. Melville
3. Song—"As I'd nothing else to do" .. Mr. T. Pidgeon
4. Reading—"Saved from Matrimony" Mr. J. W. Pidgeon
5. Ballad—"We yet may meet again" .... Mr. J. Davis
6. Recitation—"The Old Clock of Ruby Hall" .. Mr. E. North
7. Ballad—"To-day" .... Mr. J. W. Pidgeon
8. Recitation ....
9. Song—"The Village Blacksmith" .. Mr. J. T. Medcalfe
10. Recitation—"Clerk Muggins" ...... Mr. T. Pidgeon
11. Song—"Her bright smile haunts me still" .... Mr. J. Davis
12. Recitation—"Cacoh O'Leary" ...... Mr. G. Melville
13. Song—"The Queen's Letter" .... Mr. T. Pidgeon
14. Recitation—"The Bashful Man" ...... Mr. E. North
15. Song—"Then you'll remember me" .... Mr. J. Davis
Finale—'God save the Queen.'
Doors open at half-past 7 p.m., to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission to all parts, Threepence.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, Macquarie-street.—A SOCIAL RE-UNION of the friends of Free Religious Inquiry will be held THIS EVENING, in the Masonic Hall. Refreshments will be served from half-past 6 to 8 o'clock, at which hour the following entertainment will be given:—
Glee—"Hark! the Curfew's solemn sound" .... Attwood
Glee—"See our Oars" .... Stevenson
Recitation—"Speech of Cataline before the Roman Senate" .... Anon
Glee—"Where art thou, Beam of Light?" .... Bishop
Duet—"'Tis the hour for Music" .... Farmer
Recitation—"Lochinvar" .... Scott
Song—"One friendly song before we part" ...... Wallace
Round—"Wind, Gentle Evergreen" .... Mornington
Recitation—"Eugene Aram's Dream" .... Hood
Duet Concertante for Piano and Violin ...... Benedict and De Beriot
Song—"It was a Knight" .... Wallace
Recitation—"Tell's Address" .... Knowles
Song—"Hurrah! for Old England" .... Tully
Recitation—"Henry V. at the Siege of Harfleur" .... Shakspere
Glee—"Foresters, sound the cheerful horn" ...... Bishop
Recitation—"The Doctor and his Pupil" .... Colman and Anon
Glee—"Hark, the Lark" .... Cook
Glee—"Hark, Apollo strikes the Lyre" .... Bishop
Tickets, 1s 6d. each, may be had of Mr. FERGUSON, Bookseller, 426, George-street; or at ELVY'S Music Warehouse.

CATHEDRAL ORGAN.—The performances, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, will be by Mrs. ADCOCK and Messrs. C. E. HORSLEY and G. F. BEAUMONT. Admission 1s, each person.
For the Committee,
H. EDWARD A. ALLAN.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS in every variety, for HIRE or for SALE, by easy instalments, at moderate prices. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

BAZAAR.—the only Toy and Fancy Bazaar in the colonies is LEMAIRE'S, London and Paris.

BROOCHES, Earrings in steel, crystal and jet, at the London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

SAVE 25 per cent, and take your choice, at LEMAIRE'S Gallery, George-street, opposite Markets.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—(More commonly called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa, as being prepared and introduced by James Epps, the Homœopathic Chemist first established in England.) No other beverage is equally invigorating and sustaining for breakfast. By the special mode of preparation applied, the fine flavour possessed by high-class cocoa is rendered extremely delicate and grateful. So general a favourite has it become, that thousands now use Cocoa who never used Cocoa before. "Cocoa stands very much higher than tea or coffee." Dr. Hassall says it is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold. Tin-lined ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. packets. Each packet is labelled:—"JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle-street. Manufactory—398, Euston Road, London.

WHITEHEAD AND CO.'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of BEEF.—A most nutritious and palatable preparation. Wholesale and retail agents, PEATE and HARCOURT, 258 and 260, George-street.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
NOVELTIES FOR SPRING, 1867.
IMPORTATIONS FROM MANUFACTURERS.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE will show THIS DAY a beautiful variety of French Fancy Silks for spring, just landed from the mail steamer Geelong, being a choice selection of the latest novelties which have appeared in the Paris and Lyons markets.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY BONNETS.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE will show THIS DAY some exclusive models in French and English Millinery, Straw Bonnets, Straw Hats, Dress Caps, Flowers, &c.

NEW SPRING PEPLUM JACKETS.
MANTLES and SHAWLS.
The most superb designs in those as worn in the highest circles of Europe. A large importation of French models in Jackets and Mantles, specially designed for this spring.

NEW FANCY DRESSES,
just landed from the Strathdon, in new stripes and brocades, in all the most fashionable materials and leading colours.
NEW SPRING PRINTS AND BRILLIANTS.
French and English cambric and diaper prints, in all the new and brilliant designs by the most eminent printers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In alluding to our importations for this season, we observe that, the styles of all dresses being so different from last, we respectfully invite ladies to inspect the novelties we are now showing in our departments of fashion.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Importers,
Victoria House, Sydney.

D. HUMPHREY, Tailor, 340, George-street, makes to order black cloth suit, £4 4s.; black doe trousers, 25s.; angola trousers, 16s.; tweed suits, £3; bedford cord pants, 28s.

EX MAIL.—Just opened, a choice variety of finest Paris Cut steel Necklaces, Brooches, and Earrings; also, different patterns in Jet Chain, by the yard. E. C. CREE, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

GREAT SALE OF BEDDING, at W. REASON'S, 7, Bridge-street.
Hair mattresses, selling cheap
Fibre mattresses, cheap
Flax mattresses, cheap
Pallisses selling cheap
Feather pillows, cheap.
W. REASON offers the whole of his stock of first-class bedding at greatly reduced prices to make room for enlargement of premises. 7, Bridge street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR AND WHEAT.—
At current rates
W. DUFFIELD and CO.
JOHN HART and CO.
JOHN DUNN and CO.
GILES and SMITH'S
Superfine Fine and Household.
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT
always on SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT,
Pitt-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c., &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

SILK-DRESSED FINE FLOUR 12s., bags included. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agents for the SALE of "WHITSON'S AUCKLAND ALE," are prepared to execute orders for private families and hotel keepers. This superior beverage can be imported in either kilderkins, half barrels, barrels, or hogsheads.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

THE GROVER and BAKER SEWING-MACHINES are pronounced by competent judges to be the most perfect and complete sewing-machines yet invented. GORDON and GOTCH, Sole Agents, Sydney.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.—The cheapest house in Sydney for Groceries, of first quality, is Haymarket House, 617, George-street.

FAMILIES requiring really good Tea and Coffee should purchase at R. S. TIGHE'S, 617, George-street.

HOUSEKEEPERS studying economy should call at R. S. TIGHE'S, 617, George-street.

R. S. TIGHE is selling the strongest and best flavoured Tea at 2s. 6d. per lb.; his 2s. tea for strength is unsurpassed.
Note the address—617, George-street, Haymarket.

PRIME MESS BEEF in tierces (just received) on SALE at the Produce Stores of the undersigned.
MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, Chinese Oil, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Tea. F. G. LENDER and CO., 10, New Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, prime sample of Potatoes and Wheat ex Prairie. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

2000 DOZEN Barclay and Perkins's PORTER, 7s 6d per dozen. Kidman, S. H. Rd., & Haymkt.

OAT HAY.—On SALE, a superior parcel, ex (s.s.) Blackbird, Macnamara's wharf. T. M. Caffery, Victoria Wharf.

VENETIAN, Gauze Wire, and Roller Blinds. TARRING'S Manufactory and Toy Bazaar, 9, Hunter-st.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' Family Sewing Machines; price £10. B. B. Hebblewhite, near Royal Hotel.

SHIP'S CHRONOMETER.—For SALE, a first-class instrument. Apply Mr. ASHLIN, 141, Pitt-street.

SUPERIOR Marble CHIMNEY-PIECES—Statuary, Sienna Dove, Black, Vein, Sicilian, Irish Red, Australian—of the latest designs and of the best workmanship; at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 342, Pitt-street.

F. J. M. K., Pupil Teacher.—Respondents to above are thanked. The situation is filled.

APPRENTICE WANTED, to the Waistcoat making. Apply 416, Castlereagh-street South.

A LADY, about to return to England, is desirous to ENGAGE in a family in which her services might be required during the voyage. Apply to Mr. Williams, HERALD Office.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent Infant SCHOOL MISTRESS. In addition to her duties as teacher, she will be expected to take the general charge and supervision of the infants, and in this capacity to act as one of the sub-matrons.
Applicants are requested to meet the committee at Randwick on WEDNESDAY next, at 3 p.m. Particulars as to the duties, &c., may be obtained on application to the Rev. A. H. Stephen, St. Paul's Parsonage, Cleveland-street, any morning between 10 and 11.
ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Hon. Secretary.

ENGLISH NURSE.—Wanted, an experienced NURSE—English preferred. Mrs. John R. Manning, Milson's Point, North Shore.

FARM LABOURER Wanted to Plough and Hoe an orchard; must be steady, a married man of small family preferred; cows to milk. Inquire of E. Mason, George-street, Parramatta.

GOVERNESS wanted for the country, to instruct three children in English and pianoforte. Apply by letter, stating salary expected, to X., 4, Bridge-street.

HORSE-RACK and MANGER wanted, from 10 to 20 feet long; lowest price. 22, South Head Road.

NAVIGATION.—Wanted, a few LESSONS. Apply Sextant, HERALD Office.

PAINTERS wanted, good HANDS. A. S. N. Co.'s Works, Pyrmont.

TO PARENTS.—A vacancy for a Youth as Apprentice to a Chemist; premium required. A. J., HERALD.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a good HAND, with a Singer's No. 2 Machine. 264, Pitt-st. Apply early.

TO SQUATTERS.—Wanted, an ENGAGEMENT as Manager or Overseer on a Station, by a Man who has great experience in the management of stock, &c. B. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, that can do plain cooking. Club House Hotel, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Farming MAN, who understands ploughing. James P. Garran, Phœnix Wharf.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL, handy with needle. Baptist's Gardens, Bourke-street.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply to Mr. Baird, butcher, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Woman, a SITUATION as Wetnurse. M. B., 66, Riley-st.

WANTED to SELL, a Milk Goat. 229, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16, as General Servant. 206, William-street.

WANTED, a young woman as COOK. Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a HORSEBREAKER. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, to Purchase Two ENTIRES, suitable for hackney purposes. G. Kiss, 250, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Female General Servants and Farming Man, for the country. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT (Protestant). Apply at Mr. Cole's, grocer, Enmore Road.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Forester's Restaurant, 28, York-street. Sharp.

WANTED, three FERRETS. Apply Q. S. N. Co.'s Office.

WANTED, a smart Young Man. Apply at M'Grath and Punch's Hotel, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a thorough COOK, Scotch or English preferred. Apply No. 4, Richmond-terrace.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as Housemaid. Wentworth House, Church-hill.

WANTED, BRICKLAYERS and a LABOURER. Apply A. Thornley, builder, Glebe.

WANTED, a strong LAD, for a butcher's shop. Apply J. Hacket, William-street.

WANTED, a BILLIARD BAGATELLE BOARD, second hand. Andrew Allan, auctioneer, 67, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to do up a small garden. 407, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION in an Office or Store. A. Z., HERALD.

WANTED, second hand CRAB-WINCH, double purchase. Beaumont and Sons, 419 George-st.

WANTED, to buy dry COWS in any number from 1 to 100. T. Owen, Ashfield.

WANTED, a first-class BARMAID. Apply to J. B. Moore, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, to buy one or two Double-purchase CRAB-WINCHES. T. H. Wiseman, Circular Q.

WANTED, two good NEEDLEWOMEN accustomed to white work. Apply 61, Prince-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD as Apprentice. Apply Sydney Bedding Warehouse, 195, Pitt-street N.

WANTED, by young English Person, SITUATION, as General Servant or Cook. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Middle aged PERSON as Nurse and Needlewoman. Miss Fowler, 41, Park-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT—must be a good cook and laundress. Mrs. Conway, 400, George-st.

WANTED, a strong active LAD for a store. James Vickery, 375, George-street.

WANTED, country Blacksmith, married Indoor Servants, and a Groom, &c. W. B. Haigh, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant); good reference. Apply, for address, 398, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply No. 4, Bishopthorpe-terrace, Glebe Road.

WANTED to SELL, a few first-class Milch COWS; any trial. T. Owen, Ashfield.

WANTED, respectable Girl, General SERVANT, two in family. Apply after 10, at 101, King-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking. Miss Hall, Liverpool and Pitt streets.

WANTED, a young person as APPRENTICE to the sewing machine work. 101, South Head Road.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a youth to a respectable trade. J. R. Baker, 124, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, a lockstitch Sewing-machine. 34, Phelps-terrace, Arthur-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to SELL, Horse, Spring-cart, and Harness—£10. Trial. Fruit Shop, Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, 2 good FARMING MEN, for the country. Apply early to W. Short, Victoria Wf.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as a first-class French Cook, or in a club, hotel, or private family. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, DRUGGIST'S STOCK and Bottles, with portable fittings and glass case; also Junior Dispenser. Apply to W. Reeve, 334, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as good Cook and Laundress or General Servant in town or suburbs. Three years reference; open for two days. Apply Mrs. Donnelly, 83 William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION, as General Servant, in a small family; or where another is kept; outside the town preferred. M. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE with a private family, in the vicinity of Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo. Address Bala, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to proceed to any part of the interior, by a respectable person, to take the entire charge of three or four children, to INSTRUCT or do NEEDLEWORK. Apply 19th inst., T. N. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Lady, SITUATION as Housekeeper, or any place of trust—excellent references—Protestant. Also, by a thorough House and Parlour Maid. Miss Fowler, 41, Park-street.

WANTED, by a person of experience (married) a SITUATION as bookkeeper, clerk, or storeman. No objection to the country or another colony—good references. H. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Lady and Daughter, SITTING-ROOM and BEDROOM, unfurnished, with use of kitchen. Respectable references will be given and required.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, must be a good cook and laundress. Apply, THIS DAY, between 11 and 1 o'clock, 34, Riley-street North, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young LADY (Protestant) who will find a comfortable home in a small family; she will have to superintend three children and make herself useful with the needle. Apply Mrs. Letheby, 10, Bridge-st.

WANTED, in the neighbourhood of Sydney—near the sea preferred—a furnished HOUSE, suitable for a gentleman's family, for a term of four or six months, commencing from the end of October next. Apply, stating terms, to P. A. J., Australian Club.

A COMFORTABLE, quiet LODGING, to a steady single man. 407, Castlereagh-street South.

A FURNISHED PARLOUR with balcony and bedroom, to LET, 69, Hunter-st., near Macquarie-st.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, with partial board, for a single gentleman. 121, Phillip-st, North.

APARTMENTS VACANT, No. 9, Bligh-street, opposite Union Club.

A DRAWING-ROOM, with BEDROOM, vacant. Mrs. Therry's, Mona House, 13, Jamison-street.

APARTMENTS to LET, unfurnished, No. 2, Argyle-place, Argyle-street.

A BEDROOM, with Partial Board, for a Gentleman, near the Enmore 'bus stand; terms very moderate. Apply Mr. Jones's grocery store, Stanmore Road.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—At Mrs. PILFOLD'S, No. 1, Argyle place.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Gentleman, in a private family. Apply at 298, Forbes-street.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a COTTAGE, 6 rooms, outhouse, &c., waterside. Apply Steam Ferry, Adolphus-st.

FURNISHED Parlour and Bedroom, with use of kitchen; or bedroom with partial board. 169, Woolloomooloo-street.

MANLY.—Iron COTTAGE to LET, handsomely furnished. Piano if required. Apply Pier Hotel.

NORTH TERRACE, Macquarie-street.—To LET, from the 1st of October, the HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Lawson. For particulars apply to Mr. Fairfax, HERALD Office.

TO LET, STORAGE, at the rear of 600, George-street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, SAW-MILL and WHARF, foot of Bathurst-street. Apply to J. Wearne, Anchor Mills.

TO LET, OFFICE on the first floor, 400, George-street, opposite the Telegraph Office.

TO LET, Verandah COTTAGE, St. Germains, Glebe Point Road. James Anderson, 325, George-street.

TO LET, in Botany Road, three-roomed COTTAGE, garden, water, &c.; 8s. H. R. Reid, 52, Clarence-st.

TO LET, a snug little SHOP, 599, Brickfield-hill. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a comfortable HOUSE, 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply to E. Bowen, 61, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, Verandah COTTAGE, Francis-street, Hyde Park, six rooms. 325, Macquarie-street South.

TO LET, HOUSE, 86, Phillip-street; 4 rooms. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, No. 101, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, on Glenmore-road, nice COTTAGE, detached kitchen; lovely site; 15s. Reid, 52, Clarence-street.

TO LET, PARKHAM LODGE, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. J. Wetherill, 235, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, fitted up, corner of William and Riley streets. Apply to James Weir.

TO LET, No. 2, Eliza-terrace, Point Piper Road; four rooms and kitchen. Inquire at No. 1.

TO LET, a first-class 6-roomed HOUSE, suitable for a respectable family. No. 12, Glebe-street, Glebe.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Liverpool-street, near Elizabeth-street. Apply Mr. J. Dalley, 225, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, 52, Challenor's-buildings, Prince-street, 7 good rooms, &c., view of Harbour. Challenor, King-st.

TO LET, off Elizabeth-st. North, a HOUSE of 3 large rooms, verandah, and balcony. Apply 8, Bligh-st.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street, Paddington, a first-class Family COTTAGE. Apply 149, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; or at Taylor's Wharf.

TO LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, with large yard and sheds, suitable for cabman. Odd Fellows' Hall, Haymarket.

TO LET, a small STORE, a few miles from Sydney, a good chance for an industrious person. Apply for particulars to Lenehan, Brothers, 722, George-street South.

TO LET, a Front ROOM, commanding a beautiful view of city and suburbs; suitable for an elderly lady. For particulars apply 306, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, in Nelson and Piper streets, Woollahra, a COTTAGE of six rooms and kitchen, servant's and store rooms, stable, garden, pump, and paddock; 18s a week. Apply next door, in Nelson-st.; or 66, Sussex-st.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, a COTTAGE, of 6 rooms, servant's room, and kitchen; five minutes' walk from Ashfield Railway Station. Inquire Station Master, Ashfield.

TO LET, ELEANOR VILLA, Balmain, within five minutes' walk of Mort's Dry Dock, at present in the occupation of Mr. Remmington. Apply to Scanlan and Co., 660, George-street.

TO LET, 424, Elizabeth-street South, HOUSE, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, washhouse, stable, coachhouse, hayloft, garden, and summer-house. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET, one of those large, commodious, and well situated Buildings in Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, lately occupied by Messrs. Keele and Co., and thoroughly adapted for warehouse and offices. Apply to Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co.

TO LET, a FARM, about 43½ Acres, within 9 miles of Sydney, containing a dwelling-house with six rooms and hall, and other outhouses; with a nice orchard, having 100 orange trees, and different sorts of choice fruit trees; all fenced and cleared, and some under cultivation. Apply to Mr. M'Kinnirey, Albion Wharf.

TO LET, at Glebe Point, MARGARETTA COTTAGE, containing 10 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, coachhouse, stable, hayloft, flower and fruit garden, two enclosed yards, and a superabundance of good water. Apply to M. Golden, architect, Glebe Point. Yearly rent, £100.

TO CARCASE BUTCHERS, Graziers, and others.—A good PADDOCK, containing 300 acres of good land, with a never-failing supply of good water, to be LET, on moderate terms, within five minutes' walk from the Homebush station. Apply E. Bowen, agent, 61, Bathurst-street West.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 8s to 15s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands, jun.
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Hartley and Little Hartley—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hergraves and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.
Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden.
Berrima, Sutton Forest, and Nattai—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. John M'Carron
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.

NORTHERN.
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Millers Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher

INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—
Gayndah—
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Messrs. Palmer and Brown
Maryborough, Wide Bay—
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.	
Gordon and Gotch ..	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
John Davis	9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent-streets
W. Malsbury	561, George-street south, opposite L. and E. Hordern's
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road.
Mr. J. J. Cooper	Bookstall, Railway Station, Redfern.
SUBURBAN.	
Mrs. Scholey	Redfern and Glebe
P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, and Camperdown
Joseph Hinchcliffe ..	Post Office, Waterloo
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
Mr. P. M'Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
Thomas Davis	Canterbury
John Croaker	Five Dock
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner, jun.	Hunter's Hill
Frederick Veness	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.
COUNTRY.	
E. Mason	Parramatta
E. Squires, ...	Penrith
George Pope, Sen. ..	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
C. A. Scrivener	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Keating	Morpeth
J. S. Paine	Newcastle
Wm. Edward Shaw ..	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines, and under	One shilling.
Four lines, ditto	Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto	Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto	Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto	Five shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line [cut off] each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment [cut off] Money Order or Postage Stamps. ☞ Register [cut off] will NOT be accepted.

SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and [cut off], at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and [cut off] streets, Friday, August 16th, 1867.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1467132